The Gazette is the HOME PAPER. That's why you will find it in the advertisement of every business man who sells things for the home.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 6:30; sets, 5:20. Mean temperature yesterday, 36. Weather today—Fair and colder. Sunshine yesterday, 84 per cent of possible.

NO. 11,861 41ST YEAR | COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913 | PRICE FIVE CENTS

IMPRESSIVE SCENES MARK INAUGURATION OF WOODROW WILSON

Crowds Shout Enthusiastic Plaudits to New Chief Executive, Who Says Day Is One of Dedication, Instead of Triumph

TAFT PROMISES TO AID SUCCESSOR

Five Hours Required for Great Pageant to Pass in Front of Reviewing Stand; Mrs. Wilson Is Carried Away With Enthusiasm Over Tribute Paid Husband

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was inaugurated today as president of the United States, and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana as vice president.

Under the dome of the nation's capitol, in the presence of a countless, cheering concourse of his fellow citizens, the new president raised a hand toward a prophetic sun that burst through dissolving clouds and pronounced the occasion a day of dedication, not of triumph.

It was an intensely human precedent-breaking inauguration. With members of his chosen cabinet surrounding him, the justices of the supreme court before him, his wife and daughters actually dancing for joy on the platform below, and William Howard Taft, ex-president of the nation, at his side, the new president shouted a summons to all "honest, patriotic, forward-looking men" to aid him, extending the promise that he would not fail them in the guidance of their government.

While the president's concluding inaugural words were tossing in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring president clasped his hand and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a broadening smile, "I wish you a successful administration and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you."

"Thank you," said President Wilson, and he turned to shake the hand of his secretary of state, William Jenning Bryan.

There they stood, Taft, standard bearer of a vanquished party, after 16 years of power; Bryan, persistent plodder of progressive Democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain; and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the force of party, but the forces of humanity."

It was a political picture far beyond imaginings of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts whose cheering at the scene seemed actually to reverberate from the distant Virginia hills.

The military and civic pageant that followed this climax of the historic day was more than five hours passing in review. Leaving the capitol hill at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the last of the marching thousands had not doffed their colors to the president in the court of honor until long after darkness had fallen.

PRESIDENT STANDS AWED BY IMPRESSIVENESS OF SCENE.

President Wilson stood for more than an hour under the glare of myriads of brilliant electric lights as he greeted thousands in the long line, among them the host of Princeton students, who, as they passed before him, shouted a hearty greeting that he never can forget.

The music of the bands, the glitter of uniforms and all the enthusiasm in the pageant that had gone before had stirred him again and again, but the sight of this cheering student army was to the president an inspiration that brought cherished memories and joyous tears. Not long after the boys from "Old Nassau" had passed, he turned from the human panorama and entered the White house to grasp the wheel of the ship of state.

Ceremonies in the senate chamber which marked the dying of the Sixty-second and the vitalizing of the new Sixty-third congress, embracing the inauguration of Vice President Marshall, and the swearing in of the senators-elect, never were more impressive. Though delayed somewhat by the course of legislation, necessitating turning back half an hour the hands of the clock, the interest was tense.

MARSHALL TAKES OATH AS VICE PRESIDENT FIRST.

The procession into the chamber of the members of the house of representatives, ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries in all their brilliant regalia, the chief justice and justices of the supreme court in their ember robes, the vice president-elect, President Taft, and the president-elect, side by side, escorted by the members of the congressional inaugural committee, was an awe-inspiring spectacle.

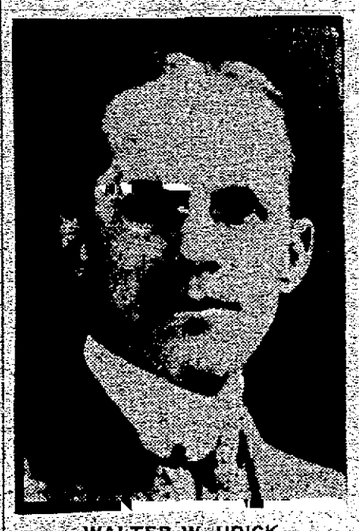
When all had taken their places, and the members of the new cabinet had been seated in the rear of the room, Mr. Marshall took the oath of office administered by Senator Gallinger at exactly 12:34 o'clock. He then delivered his inaugural address, in which he referred to the senate as the "blinders of the governmental harness."

Then began the procession from the senate wing to the great amphitheater at the east front of the capitol. After Chief Justice White, followed by justices of the supreme court, had entered the inaugural stand, President Taft and President-elect Wilson appeared in the doorway of the capitol. Their presence was the signal for prolonged cheers from the crowd as-

(Continued on Page Two)

W. W. UDICK EXALTED RULER OF THE ELKS

Walter W. Udick was elected exalted ruler of Colorado Springs lodge, No. 309, B. P. O. E., at the annual election of officers last night at the home. The other officers are: W. B. Price, esteemed leading knight; W. L. Strachan, esteemed loyal knight; Beverly Tucker, esteemed lecturing knight; M. E. Stubbs, secretary; H. C.



WALTER W. UDICK.

Loesch, treasurer; J. H. Fink, tyler; W. H. Metz, trustee; Glen H. Logan, grand lodge representative; S. H. Kinsley, alternate.

Following the election, a lunch was served and a short musical program given. The lodge has decided to turn over the proceeds of the musical comedy, "The Isle of Kal-te-Kee," to the cemetery fund. There will be about 65 parts in the play and a chorus of about 50.

TWO LEADING FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Upper, standing, from lift to right: Margaret Wilson, Eleanor Wilson, Jessie Wilson. Seated: Mrs. Wilson and President Woodrow Wilson. Lower: Vice President and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall.

Goudy Answers Patterson's Attack on Conservationists

The following letter on conservation, by Attorney Frank C. Goudy of Denver, was sent to the Denver News as a reply to an editorial in which former Senator Patterson defended the position of Governor Ammons and attacked the conservationists. Mr. Patterson, however, failed to print the letter, presumably in the belief that only one side of the question should be heard:

Hon. Thomas M. Patterson,
Editor Rocky Mountain News,
Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—Have read the editorial appearing in the News of the 26th inst., wherein you take myself and others to task for what you designate or call "our position on conservation," and, like Governor Ammons, you go further and apparently question the good faith of those of us who believe in the preservation of the national forests. I believe that federal control of the national forests is better for all concerned than for each of the 18 public land states to have a policy of its own, thereby having no uniformity of action. The matter of protecting the national forests is an interstate question, and there ought to be a complete uniformity of plan in order to fully maintain the forests for the protection of forested watersheds at the headwaters of streams used for irrigation purposes. The farmers of Colorado, in my judgment, are more deeply interested in this question than any other matter of public concern now agitating the public mind.

After serving with you for some two years on the Colorado conservation commission and learning your sentiments as expressed in the resolutions adopted by such commission, I am surprised at your present attitude. You will doubtless recall that you were chairman of the committee on resolutions, and that your committee reported a set of resolutions which were unanimously agreed upon by the committee, as shown by your report, and as such platform or resolutions are too lengthy to print in an article of this kind, I will limit myself to quotations of that portion of the platform relating principally to the national forests.

First—"Resolved, That this commission will heartily cooperate with the state and nation in every proper effort for the conservation of all their natural resources, and we hold that no plan of conservation should be adopted that is not authorized by law, nor that does not safeguard against monopoly." Also "That lands more valuable for mining, agriculture and grazing should be taken from the forest reserve as soon as practicable; that we urge upon congress the enactment of a law that will, with the aid of actual surveys, determine the boundaries of those parts of the public domain which SHOULD BE RETAINED PERMANENTLY BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Continued on Page Three.)

TAFT AND SMILE TO PRIVATE LIFE

EX-PRESIDENT GOES TO AUGUSTA, GA.

Returns North in Three Weeks to Become Professor of Law at Yale

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William H. Taft, public servant since he was 21, said his farewell to public life today and became a citizen of the republic that he has served over the seas and throughout the world for so many years that he has almost forgotten when he enlisted. His goodbye was a smile, a handshake for the members of his cabinet, a courtly bow to the women friends who braved the inauguration discomforts to bid him and Mrs. Taft "godspeed" in the union station; a wave of the hand and another smile for the people who stood in the train shed and watched his train pull slowly out for the south.

The last that Washington saw of the twenty-sixth president was the dim outline of a big smiling figure in a frock coat, with hair a little awry, standing on the rear platform of a private car as it was swallowed in the curling smoke of the tunnel that leads under the city to Dixie. His last glimse of the city where, four years ago he became chief executive and today a private citizen by the people's will, was from the platform of his car across the broad Potomac to where the Washington monument lifted its gray, pointed peak to the gray sky.

Tomorrow he expects to be in Georgia to rest and play as the guest of the city of Augusta for three weeks. On March 27 he plans to go north again to New Haven to settle down under the elms of Yale to the peace and quiet of life as professor of law. He left with no bitterness in his heart, he told friends, but only with thankfulness that he had been given the opportunity to serve.

The Man Not Forgotten.

Absorbed as it was in the inauguration pageant, Washington did not forget the man, the retiring president. Although he was hurried in one of the White house cars from the back of the White house down through the Mall and over back streets, hundreds of those on the sidewalks who recognized him, cheered lustily. He was forced to break through the line of march in front of the capitol to get

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LENNOX VICE PRESIDENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

W. H. Spurgeon, first vice president of the Chamber of Commerce for the last two years, presented his resignation at a meeting of the directors yesterday, and John Lennox was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Spurgeon felt that the stress of private business necessitated his retirement.

Mr. Lennox is chairman of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

VICTORY FOR 8-HOUR BILL NOW IN SIGHT

House Shies at Platform Pledges; Adjournment Is Indefinite

By R. M. McCLINTOCK.

DENVER, March 4.—After a hard fight that has extended over many years, that has been an issue at election after election, and that has been carried again and again to the courts, advocates of the miners' and smelter workers' eight-hour bill believe victory is at last in sight.

The decision of the supreme court, holding that the legislature may repeal or amend initiated measures, paved the way for a final settlement of the long fight, and when the senate this morning, by a vote of 26 to 5, passed the Bellesfield eight-hour law on third reading, it became evident that the bill will, in all probability, pass the legislature at this session.

Victory for the eight-hour day was in sight at the last session of the legislature. But the bill then passed, known as the Hurd bill, was referred, petitions for the referendum having been obtained, it is claimed, by the C. F. & I. and other large corporations. That postponed for two years the adoption of the measure.

Reenacts Hurd Law.

In the meantime the corporations initiated what was known as the fake eight-hour bill, and at the November election, succeeded in befuddling the minds of the voters, so that both the Hurd law and the fake law were adopted. Not knowing which law was in effect, the senate asked the supreme court for an opinion.

As a consequence of this opinion the Bellesfield law was introduced, which reenacts the Hurd law and repeals the fake eight-hour law. It is said the C. F. & I. has withdrawn its opposi-

Continued on Page Three)

ANOTHER CLASH OCCURS ON BORDER

Mexican and U. S. Troops Engage in Slight Skirmish; No Americans Hurt

EACH SIDE BLAMES OTHER

Intense Excitement Prevails as Result of Brisk Encounter

MEXICO CITY, [illegible] Carranza [illegible] Venustiano Carranza [illegible] governor [illegible] has telegraphed to the Mexican ambassador [illegible] on which he said he [illegible] German demands [illegible] President Huerta resign and [illegible] relations [illegible] that Gen. Felix Diaz [illegible] the first steamer.

Ambassador Wilson [illegible] the message to President Huerta, who laughed, saying that Carranza had fewer than 1,000 men and [illegible] was surrounded in [illegible].

DOUGLAS, Ariz., M[illegible] insisting that the troops of the other's command began the skirmishing Sunday, which was reported this morning between Mexican federal troops from the Agua Prieta garrison and soldiers of the Ninth cavalry, Colonel Guilfoyle and General Ojeda stood pat today.

The American army officer declares that his men will "shoot to kill" if the border patrol is interfered with. The Mexican general asserts that his men did not begin the firing, and that if proven he would execute any one guilty of beginning the trouble.

There has been no further firing on the border near here since this morning. The Ninth cavalry patrol has been increased to full force, including the machine guns, stretching from Douglas to Forrest Station.

There is much excitement here. The city authorities consider establishing a special guard. There is an unusual number of Mexicans in the American town and much excitement prevails among them. The rebel messenger arrested here Saturday by United States troops was released today. Messages he carried have been sent to Washington.

Friendly Toward United States.

"I have no unfriendly feeling toward the United States, and the shooting by my men across the border was without authority," declared General Ojeda today. "I am sure the American troops misapprehented the situation," continued the Mexican officer. "I would execute any man under my command for firing a shot into the United States. The situation is unfortunate. I deplore it, and shall bring all possible means to bear to bring the guilty ones to justice."

"My soldiers would not fire a shot across the lines unless fired on," asserted Colonel Guilfoyle, commanding the Ninth cavalry. "I know they have not done it. I deplore the matter as much as anyone could, but we will return the fire and shoot to kill as long as the patrol is interfered with. It is up to the other side to stop it."

Hot Combat for Short Time.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 5.—Another skirmish happened at 10 a. m. today between the Ninth cavalry and Mexican soldiers from Agua Prieta, across the international border, one and one-half miles southeast of Douglas.

Mexicans to the number of 50 fired on the border patrol at a distance of 250 yards.

In answer to a bugle call, troops E and F and a machine gun platoon of the Ninth cavalry were rushed to

(Continued on Page Three.)

Ammons Shoves Through His State Conservation Memorial

DENVER, March 4.—That Governor Ammons could, if he would, accelerate the passage of the platform legislation has been proved by the celerity with which house and senate joint memorial No. 5 has gone through the assembly. It is only two weeks since the memorial was introduced in the house, yet in that time it has received the assent of the house, has gone before the senate, running the gauntlet of that slow-moving body, and today the house, by assenting to the unimportant senate amendments, took final action on the measure.

The memorial was written by Governor Ammons. It represents his views of federal conservation, and is the most bitter attack that has ever been made on that policy. It has behind it every influence that Governor Ammons could bring to bear upon the legislature. It recites "facts" that many of those who voted for the memorial know and confess are misstatements, to put it mildly—and yet, so strong was the administration pressure that scarcely a Democrat voted against it.

There was really no organized opposition. The memorial was rushed through with such speed that there was really but little chance to oppose it. In the house a little group, led by Persons of El Paso, made a vigorous protest, but, of course, was overwhelmed in the voting. In the senate there was stronger opposition.

Democrat Leads Opposition.

And, strange to say, the leader of this opposition was a Democrat. It had not been known there was a Democrat in Colorado willing to oppose the state rights conservation policy that has been forced upon the party by Ammons, Shafroth, Patterson and Thomas. But Senator John I. Tierney did oppose this policy, and with such an array of facts and figures that there was no answering him.

Senator Tierney found several others—Progressives and Republicans—to stand with him, and when the memorial came up on third reading late yesterday afternoon there were six senators who voted against the adoption of the memorial: Tierney of Denver, Robinson and Cornforth of El Paso, Stephan of Mesa and Delta, Tucker

Continued on Page Three)

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 3. Forecast: Colorado: Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 8 a. m.	42
Temperature at 12 m.	44
Temperature at 6 p. m.	36
Maximum temperature	44
Minimum temperature	26
Mean temperature	40
Max. bar. pressure, in.	24.12
Min. bar. pressure, in.	24.00
Mean velocity of wind per hour	10
Max. velocity of wind per hour	15
Relative humidity at noon	27
Dew point at noon	20
Precipitation in inches	Trace

CITY BRIEFS

FOR quick service, call Quick Delivery. Phones Main 2000 and 3000. Adv.

REMNAGE sale, First English Lutheran church, corner Pikes and Weber. Thursday. Adv.

SMALL FIRE. An overheated stove caused a small blaze at the home of T. Brown, 1 South El Paso street yesterday afternoon. The loss was about $50.

Of interest to piano buyers, two carloads just received. HILTBRANDS, 125½ N. Tejon. Adv.

BUYS INTEREST. Charles St. Clair, manager of the "Park Bakery" for the past several years, has purchased an interest with A. C. Denston in Alberts.

THE ONLY FIREPROOF GARAGE in this city charges the same or less for storage, repairs, supplies and vulcanizing. Call and see. The G. W. Blake Auto Co. Adv.

A G. W. MASKED BALL at Simpson's hall, March 17. Fink's orchestra, $2 for best costume, $2.50 for most comic. Tickets $1.50, extra ladies 25c. Adv.

DEVOTIONAL SERVICE. The devotional services which have been in progress at the Clockner sanatorium closed last night. Father Boehrer, Rector of St. Mary's church, assisted by Father Clark of Clockner and others, conducted the services. Today also observing of the Litany of the Saints, the procession of the Cross, Lenten sermon and benediction.

BEYLE BROS. Undertakers and Embalmers. 15 E. Kiowa. Phone 299. Adv.

Societies and Clubs

[illegible]

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. David Elliot returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip to Denver and the West Indies.

[illegible] left last night for a business trip of 10 days to Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. C. L. Mealy of 127 North Prospect street, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Blanche Roberts of 11 Boyd street, will leave this evening for a stay of three months in Indianapolis, Ind.

Word is in [illegible] relatives in this city that Mrs. Aitken of Rockford, Ill., who is suffering from a serious attack of pneumonia, is getting along satisfactorily. L. L. Aitken, her husband, was recently called to her bedside.

At the Theaters

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN, MAGNANIMOUS HERO

Editorial comment from Chicago Inter Ocean on Captain Amundsen:

"Although he may not be recognized by history as the greatest and most successful explorer of the time, there is no doubt that the verdict of the future will be that Capt. Roald Amundsen one of the most notable of the long line of heroic men who have dared the unknown.

"A long list of [illegible] scientific world culminated in the crowning achievement, the conquering of the South pole, December [illegible]. But far from resting upon [illegible] laurels, we [illegible] Captain Amundsen plans [illegible] further his services [illegible] in the arctic.

"As satisfactory as Captain Amundsen as the person who granted his [illegible] to civilization after his greatest achievement must be the realization of the interest in what he and the world hold [illegible]. His original statement of his discovery was at once accepted without question. Although he submitted his scientific proofs to properly qualified boards of investigators, the University of Christiania there was never a doubt in the mind of any one that Captain Amundsen had done just what he said, for the man's character and his scientific attainments were such that no doubt was admissable.

"And as striking as his character and attainments are the great generosity and unselfishness which he has exhibited. Magnanimous at the moment of his supreme triumph, Captain Amundsen was [illegible] that his comrades in the dash for the pole were with him when the goal was reached. There are the names of his companions, Helmer Hanssen, Oscar Wisting, Sverre Hassel, and the Eskimo, Adolf Henrik, who shared with his own in this glorious enterprise.

"And upon his return [illegible] world eager to [illegible] upon his modest [illegible] of the fearful hardships [illegible] his party must have endured [illegible].

"The Chicago Inter Ocean [illegible] has the right to [illegible] of the South pole. [illegible] Amundsen [illegible] in that sense [illegible] some of the Norwegian song [illegible] were braver and [illegible] personality the [illegible] self-control, [illegible] modesty and [illegible] are thoroughly Norwegian.

"Chicago is [illegible] Amundsen's visit to the second largest Norwegian city of the world and extend to him the utmost courtesies to this [illegible] man."

This great man comes to Colorado Springs, March 12, for a lecture at The Burns on his most important achievement, the discovery of the South pole. As usual, a large audience in this city, the seat sale is now on for these lectures, commencing at The Burns this morning.

MUSICAL COMEDY STOCK AT OPERA HOUSE

At the Grand Opera house, opening Monday, March 10, with "The London Girls," in the comic musical comedy [illegible] written, "The Kids of Alabazam," [illegible] performances will be given nightly, with matinees daily at 2:30. This will be Colorado Springs' first musical tabloid stock, and the authors [illegible] prove one of the most successful theatrical undertakings [illegible] in popular prices.

Two weeks' [illegible] motion pictures will be [illegible] each performance, covering and including the week. This new and novel form of amusement is meeting with the most wonderful success in all of the larger eastern cities. The Tabor Grand, Denver, will offer tabloid musical stock, opening March 29, and this is one of the most successful theaters in the west.

Fifteen people will be seen in these tabloid productions and the Grand will have to be packed at each performance to make the engagement a rattling success, as it undoubt will be. If there is any fault to find with "The London Girls" it will be in the quantity and not the quality of the attraction, as there are few attractions which can boast of more action or more legitimate laughs than are furnished by the clever coterie of comedians and girls with "The London Girls" company. Mr. Sam Loeb, producer and comedian with the company, is San Francisco's favorite laugh producer and "comic song man." The entire cast is the best in the tabloid musical line that Manager Nifong could have secured from his New York agents. Most of the organizations and make the long railroad jump from coast.

The play will be changed twice weekly, Monday and Thursday. On Thursday, March 13, "A Night in Paris" will be presented, one of the orthodox burlesque pattern. New popular songs will be introduced that the theatergoing public of this city have not as yet heard.

Taking free out of free list and playing at popular prices makes the Grand the most popular house in Colorado Springs. Clean management will prevail.

MICHA ELMAN, VIOLIN RECITAL

When Elman played in Colorado Springs three years ago, he impressed his audience as no other violinist ever had gone before.

He has the fire of youth, the technic of the master, and such a tone as no other violinist has equaled in this generation, and perhaps no one has ever brought from a violin such a moving, thrilling tone as he.

Many of the seats for the Elman concert were bought five months ago. The sale has been reopened now at Willis' warerooms in the Princess theater building.

DENVER UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB TONIGHT

Denver university's glee club will give an entertainment at the First M. E. church this evening. The club is said to be one of the best ever organized in the state and its recitals have been very successful.

The club recently gave a performance at the Cameron M. E. church in Denver. Regarding it the Rev. W. F. Pitner says:

"The entertainment was first class in every respect, not a poor number on the program. The audience was greatly delighted. Such an aggregation of well trained musicians speaks well for their efficient director, Prof. Ira E. Cutler, and for the school which the club represents."

GOVERNOR H. S. HADLEY.

Gov. H. S. Hadley, who will be in Colorado Springs on the thirteenth of this month, will lecture on "Our Common Duty." The address will deal with the different public questions of interest to the American people today, including the trust question, transportation question, reform of judicial procedure, workmen's compensation laws, prison reforms, etc. The proposed new methods of government are also discussed in their application to those propositions. A letter from Governor Hadley states that he will be here the thirteenth and that he will have something to say that is "worth while." His lecture will be given in The Burns, auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Star course.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT COMING IN PHOTO PLAY

All Colorado Springs will be delighted to know that in the near future they will have the opportunity to see Sarah Bernhardt in the most gorgeous photo play ever produced (Queen Elizabeth). Every city in the United States is going wild over this wonderful production. The costuming is perfect, the stage setting the best ever put together for a photo play. Of course it's at the Princess theater. Watch for the date.

COUNTY TO GARNISHEE SEARS' MONEY ORDER

The county, in order to secure money to apply on the costs of the case, is to garnishee a money order for $25 which was signed over to a Denver bank in an unsuccessful attempt to get the services of a Denver attorney by E. H. Sears, who was recently sentenced to a term in the county jail for beating a board bill at the Antlers hotel.

Sears received the money order from his mother, who lives in Brookline, Mass. Sears' local attorney and a Baptist minister in Denver each asked that the money order be signed over to him for various reasons, but Sears signed it over to the Denver bank in an attempt to get the services of the Denver attorney. Sears' mother is said to have furnished him money for attorney fees and a ticket back to Brookline.

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It was an intensely human precedent-breaking inauguration. With members of his chosen cabinet surrounding him, the justices of the supreme court before him, his wife and daughters actually dancing for joy on the platform below, and William Howard Taft, ex-president of the nation, at his side, the new president shouted a summons to all "honest, patriotic, forward-looking men" to aid him, extending the promise that he would not fail them in the guidance of their government.

While the president's concluding inaugural words were lossing in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring president clasped his hand and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a broadening smile, "I wish you a successful administration and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you."

"Thank you," said President Wilson, and he turned to shake the hand of his secretary of state, William Jenning Bryan.

There they stood—Taft, standard bearer of a vanquished party, after 16 years of power; Bryan, persistent plodder of progressive Democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain; and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the force of party, but the forces of humanity."

It was a political picture far beyond imaginings of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts whose cheering at the scene seemed actually to reverberate from the distant Virginia hills.

The military and civic pageant that followed this climax of the historic day was more than five hours passing in review. Leaving the capitol hill at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the last of the marching thousands had not doffed their colors to the president in the court of honor until long after darkness had fallen.

PRESIDENT STANDS AWED BY IMPRESSIVENESS OF SCENE.

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When all had taken their places, and the members of the new cabinet had been seated in the rear of the room, Mr. Marshall took the oath of office administered by Senator Gallinger at exactly 12:34 o'clock. He then delivered his inaugural address, in which he referred to the senate as the "blinders of the governmental harness."

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W. W. UDICK EXALTED RULER OF THE ELKS

Walter W. Udick was elected exalted ruler of Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E., at the annual election of officers last night at the home. The other officers are: W. B. Price, esteemed leading knight; W. L. Strachan, esteemed loyal knight; Beverly Tucker, esteemed lecturing knight; M. E. Stubbs, secretary; H. C.

WALTER W. UDICK.

Loesch, treasurer; J. H. Fink, tyler; W. H. Metz, trustee; Glen H. Logan, grand lodge representative; S. H. Kinsley, alternate.

Following the election, a lunch was served and a short musical program given. The lodge has decided to turn over the proceeds of the musical comedy, "The Isle of Kal-te-Kee," to the cemetery fund. There will be about 65 parts in the play and a chorus of about 50.

TWO LEADING FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Upper, standing, from left to right: Margaret Wilson, Eleanor Wilson, Jessie Wilson. Seated: Mrs. Wilson and President Woodrow Wilson. Lower: Vice President and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall.

Goudy Answers Patterson's Attack on Conservationists

The following letter on conservation, by Attorney Frank C. Goudy of Denver, was sent to the Denver News as a reply to an editorial in which former Senator Patterson defended the position of Governor Ammons and attacked the conservationists. Mr. Patterson, however, failed to print the letter, presumably in the belief that only one side of the question should be heard:

Hon. Thomas M. Patterson,
Editor Rocky Mountain News,
Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—Have read the editorial appearing in the News of the 26th inst. wherein you take myself and others to task for what you designate or call "our position on conservation," and, like Governor Ammons, you go further and apparently question the good faith of those of us who believe in the preservation of the national forests. I believe that federal control of the national forests is better for all concerned than for each of the 18 public land states to have a policy of its own, thereby having no uniformity of action. The matter of protecting the national forests is an interstate question, and there ought to be a complete uniformity of plan in order to fully maintain the forests for the protection of forested watersheds at the headwaters of streams used for irrigation purposes. The farmers of Colorado, in my judgment, are more deeply interested in this question than any other matter of public concern now agitating the public mind.

After serving with you for some two years on the Colorado conservation commission and learning your sentiments as expressed in the resolutions adopted by such commission, I am surprised at your present attitude. You will doubtless recall that you were chairman of the committee on resolutions, and that your committee reported a set of resolutions which were unanimously agreed upon by the committee, as shown by your report, and as such platform or resolutions are too lengthy to print in an article of this kind, I will limit myself to quotations of that portion of the platform relating principally to the national forests.

First—"Resolved, That this commission will heartily cooperate with the state and nation in every proper effort for the conservation of all their natural resources and we hold that no plan of conservation should be adopted that is not authorized by law, nor that does not safeguard against monopoly." Also "That lands more valuable for mining, agriculture and grazing should be taken from the forest reserve as soon as practicable; that we urge upon congress the enactment of a law that will, with the aid of actual settlers, determine the boundaries of those parts of the public domain which SHOULD BE RETAINED PERMANENTLY BY THE GOVERNMENT

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TAFT AND SMILE TO PRIVATE LIFE

EX-PRESIDENT GOES TO AUGUSTA, GA.

Returns North in Three Weeks to Become Professor of Law at Yale

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William H. Taft, public servant since he was 21, said his farewell to public life today and became a citizen of the republic that he has served over the seas and throughout the world for so many years that he has almost forgotten when he enlisted. His goodbye was a smile, a handshake for the members of his cabinet, a courtly bow to the women friends who braved the inauguration discomforts to bid him and Mrs. Taft "godspeed" in the union station, a wave of the hand and another smile for the people who stood in the frigid shed and watched his train pull slowly out for the south.

The last that Washington saw of the twenty-sixth president was the dim outline of a big smiling figure in a frock coat, with hair a little awry, standing on the rear platform of a private car as it was swallowed in the curling smoke of the tunnel that leads under the city to Dixie. His last glimse of the city where four years ago he became chief executive and today a private citizen by the people's will, was from the platform of his car across the broad Potomac to where the Washington monument lifted its gray, pointed peak to the gray sky.

Tomorrow he expects to be in Georgia to rest and play as the guest of the city of Augusta for three weeks. On March 27 he plans to go north again to New Haven to settle down under the elms of Yale to the peace and quiet of life as professor of law. He left with no bitterness in his heart, he told friends, but only with thankfulness that he had been given the opportunity to serve.

The Man Not Forgotten.

Absorbed as it was in the inauguration pageant, Washington did not forget the man, the retiring president. Although he was hurried in one of the White house cars from the back of the White house, down through the Mall and over back streets, hundreds of those on the sidewalks who recognized him, cheered lustily. He was forced to break through the line of march in front of the capitol to get

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LENNOX VICE PRESIDENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

W. H. Spurgeon, first vice president of the Chamber of Commerce for the last two years, presented his resignation at a meeting of the directors yesterday, and John Lennox was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Spurgeon felt that the stress of private business necessitated his retirement.

Mr. Lennox is chairman of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

VICTORY FOR 8-HOUR BILL NOW IN SIGHT

House Shies at Platform Pledges; Adjournment Is Indefinite

By R. M. McCLINTOCK.

DENVER, March 4.—After a hard fight that has extended over many years, that has been an issue in election after election and that has been carried again and again to the courts, advocates of the miners' and smelter workers' eight-hour bill believe victory is at last in sight.

The decision of the supreme court, holding that the legislature may repeal or amend initiated measures, paved the way for a final settlement of the long fight, and when the senate this morning, by a vote of 26 to 5, passed the Bellesfield eight-hour law on third reading, it became evident that the bill will, in all probability, pass the legislature at this session.

Victory for the eight hour day was in sight at the last session of the legislature, but the bill then passed, known as the Hurd bill, was referred, petitions for the referendum having been obtained, it is claimed, by the C. F. & I. and other large corporations. That postponed for two years the adoption of the measure.

Reenacts Hurd Law.

In the meantime the corporations initiated what was known as the fake eight-hour bill, and at the November election succeeded in befuddling the minds of the voters, so that both the Hurd law and the fake law were adopted. Not knowing which law was in effect, the senate asked the supreme court for an opinion.

As a consequence of this opinion the Bellesfield law was introduced, which reenacts the Hurd law and repeals the fake eight-hour law. It is said the C. F. & I. has withdrawn its opposi-

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ANOTHER CLASH OCCURS ON BORDER

Mexican and U. S. Troops Engage in Slight Skirmish No Americans Hurt

EACH SIDE BLAMES OTHER

Intense Excitement Prevails as Result of Brisk Encounter

[illegible]

The American army officer declares that his men will shoot to kill if the border patrol is interfered with. The Mexican general asserts that his men did not begin the firing, and that if proven he would execute any one guilty of beginning the trouble.

There has been no further firing on the border near here since this morning. The Ninth cavalry patrol has been increased to full force, including the machine guns, stretching from Douglas to Forrest Station.

There is much excitement here. The city authorities consider establishing a special guard. There is an unusual number of Mexicans in the American town and much excitement prevails among them. The rebel messenger arrested here Saturday by United States troops was released today. Messages he carried have been sent to Washington.

Friendly Toward United States.

"I have no unfriendly feeling toward the United States, and the shooting by my men across the border was without authority," declared Capt. J. Ojeda today. "I am sure the American troops misapprehended the situation," continued the Mexican officer. "I would execute any man under my command for firing a shot into the United States. The situation is unfortunate. I deplore it, and shall bring all possible means to bear to bring the guilty ones to justice."

"My soldiers would not fire a shot across the lines unless fired on," asserted Colonel Guilfoyle, commanding the Ninth cavalry. "I know they have not done it. I deplore the matter as much as anyone could, but we will return the fire and shoot to kill as long as the patrol is interfered with. It is up to the other side to stop it."

Hot Combat for Short Time.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 4.—Another skirmish happened at 10 a. m. today between the Ninth cavalry and Mexican soldiers from Agua Prieta, across the international border, one and one-half miles southeast of Douglas.

Mexicans to the number of 50 fired on the border patrol at a distance of 250 yards.

In answer to a hurry call, troops E and F and a machine gun platoon of the Ninth cavalry were rushed to

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Ammons Shoves Through His State Conservation Memorial

DENVER, March 4.—That Governor Ammons could, if he would, accelerate the passage of the platform legislation has been proved by the celerity with which house and senate joint memorial No. 5 has gone through the assembly. It is only two weeks since the memorial was introduced in the house, yet in that time it has received the assent of the house, has gone before the senate, running the gauntlet of that slow moving body, and today the house, by assenting to the unimportant senate amendments, took final action on the measure.

The memorial was written by Governor Ammons. It represents his views of federal conservation, and is the most bitter attack that has ever been made on that policy. It has behind it every influence that Governor Ammons could bring to bear upon the legislature. It recites "facts" that many of those who voted for the memorial know and confess are misstatements, if not of intentional falsehoods, so strong was the administration pressure that scarcely a Democrat voted against it.

There was really no organized opposition. The memorial was rushed through with such speed that there was really but little chance to oppose it. In the house a little group, led by Persons of El Paso, made a vigorous protest, but, of course, was overwhelmed in the voting. In the senate there was stronger opposition.

Democrat Leads Opposition.

And, strange to say, the leader of this opposition was a Democrat. It had not been known there was a Democrat in Colorado willing to oppose the state rights conservation policy that has been forced upon the party by Ammons, Shafroth, Patterson and Thomas. But Senator John F. Tierney did oppose this policy, and with such an array of facts and figures that there was no answering him.

Senator Tierney found several others—Progressives and Republicans—to stand with him, and when the memorial came up on third reading late yesterday afternoon there were six senators who voted against the adoption of the memorial. Tierney of Denver, Robinson and Cornforth of El Paso, Stephan of Mesa and Delta, Tucker

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"NOT DAY OF TRIUMPH; DAY OF DEDICATION," SAYS PRES. WILSON IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address was as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does that change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

Must Check Waste.

We see in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the federal physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines, and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep, secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Duty of Nation.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself, while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a police which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we are so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items. A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests, a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and respecting credits, an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country, a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Owe Debt to Humanity.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Not Day of Triumph.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feeling with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokemen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

Government Is Harness for Accomplishment of Good

---MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Vice President Marshall's inaugural address was as follows:

The proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

No senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forbearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberate and not thoroughly patriotic.

Charges of bad faith, based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct, should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand, not because of its presiding officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent members and their devotion to our system of government.

To my mind, government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted, the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government. So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the republic.

With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the president so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the constitution the senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metewand of honor, and, as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Unfortunately, there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gaming debts; the member of the smart set, in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself, the senator, in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be, but our right to be respected, we can hope to be measured in but one way; and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent, struggling for self-government, or with the mightiest monarch of the old world. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

If any one, in the name of the American people, enters in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating, it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this republic rests upon its unsullied honor, and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

Here in this most sacred spot, where war has been made and peace declared; here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the governments of the civilized world; here, within the hearing of the beauty, culture and ripened statecraft of his own land, may one humble American express the hope, before he enters upon a four years' silence, that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all government and righteousness the world around.

New Leaders of Washington Society and Probable "Cabinet"

Above, left to right: Official photograph of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Champ Clark and Mrs. James O'Gorman. Below is Mrs. Norman E. Mack.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES MARK INAUGURATION OF WOODROW WILSON

(Continued From Page One.)

sembled in the wide esplanade, the huge grandstand and perched fringe-like on the roof of the capitol from one end to the other. Reaching the stand, the president-elect stood for several moments with head bared, acknowledging the plaudits of the crowd.

Then with the president, the chosen members of his cabinet, the vice president-elect, Speaker Clark and the justices, he seated himself to await the solemn ceremony.

MRS. WILSON IS CARRIED AWAY WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Margaret, Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and the Wilson family party reached the front of the platform and took seats adjoining the inaugural rostrum. As the gay crowd cheered, Mrs. Wilson was carried away with enthusiasm. She ran to the front rail and waved to the throngs. Her daughters followed. So did Mrs. Marshall.

Before the ceremonies began, Miss Margaret Wilson stood up in her chair to view the scene to better advantage.

"Isn't it beautiful," said Mrs. Wilson as they gazed at the gay crowd, the West Point cadets and naval cadets from Annapolis, drawn up in review before her.

"Isn't it?" said Miss Margaret. Then suddenly reminded that she was standing in her chair, high above the heads of all, the magnet for thousands of peering eyes, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I'm afraid I am too conspicuous up here. Eleanor, come on up here with me."

And her sister seized another chair and she, too, stood up and watched.

Then Mrs. Marshall stood in her chair, waving to the vice president.

"Come on in her," said Speaker Clark to Mrs. Marshall, "and I will give you my seat."

WILSON KISSES BIBLE AND PROMISES TO UPHOLD LAWS.

Promptly at 1:35 when Chief Justice White arose to administer the oath and Woodrow Wilson stood with right hand upraised to Heaven, the most human touch in the picture of the day asserted itself.

The first lady of the land could not see well from her seat. As spryly as a school girl, Mrs. Wilson moved her chair to the side of the rostrum and climbed upon it with the assistance of Lieutenant Rodgers, the president's naval aide. Grasping the railing, she stood there gazing at the president as he kissed the Bible and she remained standing until his address was concluded. The Misses Margaret and Eleanor joined her, but Miss Jessie remained sitting throughout the address.

When the new president swore to uphold and defend the constitution, he stooped and kissed the open Bible, held in the hands of James B. Maher, deputy clerk of the supreme court. His lips touched the page, turned to at random, and fell upon the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, forty-third and forty-eighth verses, inclusive. The verses, beginning with the forty-first, are these:

"Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation, according to thy word.

"So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me; for I trust in thy word.

"And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth; for I have hoped in thy judgements.

"So shall I keep thy law continually, forever and ever.

"And I will walk at liberty; for I seek thy precepts.

"I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings, and will not be ashamed.

"And I will delight myself in thy commandments, which I have loved.

"My hands also will I lift up unto thy commands, which I have loved; and I will mediate in thy statues."

CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE GREETS NEW OFFICIAL.

Throughout his address President Wilson was cheered frequently by the people immediately in front of the stand, who could hear him. They were permitted to crowd in the space cleared just before he began his speech. The applause was particularly emphatic when President Wilson declared:

"The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

When congratulations on his address were over, the justices of the supreme court, members of the retiring and incoming cabinets, and others shaking the hand of the new chief executive, he was ushered to the carriage in front of the stand. Mr. Taft followed him into the carriage. His smile had not worn off, and it radiated over the crowd as the new president doffed his hat to the populace when the procession started.

There hardly was a minute of the new president's ride from the capitol to the White house in which he did not hear a constantly rising chorus of cheers. As his carriage passed up Pennsylvania avenue and each section of the densely crowded thoroughfare spied the visage of the new president, the outbursts seemed to increase in volume and enthusiasm. The mass of humanity that crowded its way within seeing distance of the presidential carriage could not be estimated, but there was hardly a space on the avenue or its tributary streets which was not filled. The buildings along the way seemed fairly hidden by their human coverings and the specially built street stands were crowded to overflowing. A profusion of decoration, varicolored and elaborate, so covered the buildings along the way as fairly to hide them.

President Wilson doffed his hat continually in recognition of prolonged ovations.

ESSEX TROOP OF NEW JERSEY LEADS PROCESSION.

The ride from the White house to the capitol was brief, but spectacular. The Essex troop of New Jersey led the presidential carriage, and the Culver cadet troop of Indiana escorted Mr. Marshall. While the crowds were not as demonstrative on this occasion as they were on the return journey from the capitol to the White house, there was a cheering tribute all along the line.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before President Wilson returned to the White house, where he partook of a buffet luncheon with 250 invited guests, including members of the new cabinet and official folk generally.

The inaugural parade itself was a delight to the new president, he said, afterward, but it was an extraordinary physical strain. President Wilson and Vice President Marshall stood side by side for nearly five hours. Members of their families sat behind them, all intensely interested in the various divisions of the military and civic organizations as they filed by.

State pride brought forth a show of friendly recognition when the New Jersey organizations came by, and Mrs. Wilson, who is a native of Georgia, stood waving her handkerchief as the cadets of the Georgia Military academy passed the stand.

The three Wilson girls, with the president and Mrs. Wilson, did not conceal their enthusiasm when the Princeton students, more than 1,000 of them, passed the presidential reviewing stand. The Princeton "locomotive" cheer burst forth and Mr. Wilson waved his appreciation.

GOVERNORS ARE CHEERED AS THEY PASS ALONG STREET.

The various governors were cheered as they passed. Governor Sulzer of New York came riding by on his horse bowing and sweeping his hat from side to side in appreciation of the applause. Governor Mann of Virginia was the recipient of a big ovation, too.

The seats immediately behind the president, vice president and their families were occupied by many people who are to be conspicuous in the new administration.

William Jennings Bryan, the new secretary of state, and Mrs. Bryan were in the center of the new cabinet group. Senators and congressmen stopped to chat in moving to and fro in the stands. National committeemen, campaign celebrities and a host of government officials were there and during the long parade they visited each other frequently, chatting joyously on the triumphant ceremonies.

In the stand just behind the president, were many of his Princeton friends, neighbors from his home town and graduates of the university. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Mahlon Pitney and Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, both of them classmates of Mr. Wilson's, sat in the midst of a group of the president's college chums.

Of the men who actively helped Mr. Wilson win election who were there were Chairman William F. McCombs and Treasurer Rolla Wells of the Democratic national committee.

COL. HOUSE GETS ONLY GLIMPSE OF THE PARADE.

There was one intimate adviser of the new president who saw but a little of the parade and stole away as inconspicuously as he came. He was Colonel E. M. House of Austin, Texas, the man who is said to have brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson at least three of the new cabinet members.

Colonel House, who has a great affection for Mr. Wilson, did not go to the inauguration ceremony; he did not even stay in the presidential reviewing stand. He chatted a moment with Mr. Bryan, saw Mr. Wilson cheered him as the new president of the United States and retired beaming with satisfaction.

Two babies who will probably be frequent visitors at the White house, sat in the presidential reviewing stand, little Josephine Cothran, and Virginia Howe, grand nieces of the president.

After the parade, Mr Wilson was escorted back from the reviewing stand to the White house by military and naval aides. It was his first touch of the military in his home. He paused for a moment after he passed through the White house door as an usher took his coat and hat. The president seemed for a moment embarrassed by the formality and the strangeness of his surroundings.

Mr. Wilson rested for an hour and dressed for the dinner at a nearby hotel given him by the class of 1897 of Princeton, of which he is a member. His family saw the fireworks from the rear of the White house.

On the streets of Washington tonight the crowds flocked back and forth in dense lines. The brilliantly lighted thoroughfares presented a carnival-like appearance and the merriment and jubilation of the visiting throng continued until a late hour.

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD
Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Who, as Grand Marshal, Rode at the Head of the Great Inaugural Parade in Washington.

DEMOCRATS FACING STRUGGLE AT OUTSET

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Control of congress in both branches passed today into the hands of Democracy. Tomorrow, the Democratic members of the senate and house will assemble in separate caucuses to plan the organization of the two houses and to map out the policy of the extra session that is to assemble at President Wilson's call on April 1.

Democrats faced the caucus with expectation of a struggle of some moment over the control of the senate. The progressive Democratic members apparently are in control so far as the selection of a senate leader is concerned, but the plan to change seniority rules in the filling of the committees on which the newer senators demand full representation, threatened to embroil the Democrats in a hard fight.

The house Democratic members were prepared to take into tomorrow's caucus of representatives a comprehensive plan for the organization of that body for the work of tariff revision. The chief work of the house caucus promises to be the selection of the ways and means committee members who will begin at once the preparation of the tariff bills. No contest is expected in the house caucus over the selection of house officers.

Life of New President in Nutshell

Born Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

Father, Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish-English stock.

Mother, daughter of Thomas Woodrow, also a famous Presbyterian preacher.

Educated, first, private schools Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.

Was graduated from Princeton with high honors, 1879.

Studied law University of Virginia; admitted to bar in Georgia.

Practiced law in Atlanta, 1882-83.

Abandoned law practice, 1883; attended Johns Hopkins university.

Wrote for a thesis a book he called "Congressional Government."

Married, 1885, Helen Louise Axson, Savannah, Ga.

Three daughters Margaret, Jessie and Eleanore.

Professor of history and political economy, Bryn Mawr, 1885-88.

Wesleyan university, 1888-90.

Professor of jurisprudence and politics, Princeton, 1890-1902.

President Princeton university, 1902-1910.

Governor New Jersey, 1911.

Nominated for president by Democratic national convention, Baltimore, July 2, 1912.

Elected president, November 5, 1912.

Inaugurated March 4, 1913.

Degrees: Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., LL. B., etc., from various institutions.

Author of many standard works on political economy and history.

Recreations: Bicycling, golf, rowing and walking.

GOUDY ANSWERS

(Continued From Page One)

AS FORESTS, (capitals are mine), and that upon its recommendation the president should be authorized to open all other lands to entry and sale."

Also "That we hereby indorse the general policy of the government of the United States in the control and conservation of the resources of the nation, and urge the various states to cooperate with the federal government in promoting in every legitimate way the conservation and reproduction of forests within their respective borders." Also "We recognize that the water powers of the public domain are of prime necessity to the proper development of the industrial and agricultural resources of the nation. We, therefore, believe that in disposing of them the government should limit franchises to a reasonable period and retain this right to prevent monopoly and to regulate charges so that the public shall not be subjected to extortionate or unreasonable rates for the power development."

Also "We favor legislation that will render it impossible for those obtaining title to public lands to obtain coal or other valuable mineral lands under the guise of agricultural or other less valuable lands, and we favor reservations in all patents for agricultural, timber, stone or grazing lands that will retain title in the government to all coal or other valuable mineral within them."

Also "That we regard the preservation of our forests from fire and lawless depredations of every kind as of the utmost importance to our future well being, and we recommend that our state government shall, by proper laws as well as by reasonable appropriations, cooperate with the general government in the protection of said forests from fire and from lawless depredation of every kind."

Also "That mature timber on national forests needed for local consumption should be sold to the people at the lowest price consistent with the financial administration of the reserves."

I also quote from the journal of the Colorado conservation commission the position taken by me during the deliberations of the commission, and I am still of the same opinion. I quote this in order that there may be no further doubt as to where I stand.

In this arid section we are particularly interested, as I view it, in the conservation of our forests. Men may agree that it is useless to prevent, or to attempt to prevent, the deforestation of the headwaters of the streams furnishing water for irrigation, but it is my deliberate judgement that the people of Colorado and of every section of the arid portion of the country should make it their special business to see to it that our timber is conserved, and that the drainage of the respective irrigation streams is kept forested as far as possible and that reforestation be had insofar as it is practicable or possible. Many of us differ with the policy of the general government as to the forestry service, but who has been able to suggest a better plan? Has any governor or congressman, or any state legislature, or any combination of state legislatures so far offered any solution better than the one that is being handled and controlled in large measure by federal officials? Instead of finding fault and criticising along the lines of tearing down the service, let us join in a friendly cooperation and in a friendly criticism, to the end that any arbitrary rule of mistake in policy may be corrected or abrogated, and let the state of Colorado join with the other states and with the general government in adopting such policy as will tend to bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

As to the position of his excellency, Governor Ammons, it is rather difficult to understand his present attitude in view of the position taken by him in 1903 with relation to the national forests and the conservation thereof.

In that year Governor Ammons presided at a meeting, which meeting was composed of stock growers, lumbermen and farmers interested in the Plum Creek forest reserve, and, as such chairman, reported to the government officials a set of resolutions which, are too lengthy to quote in this article, but which are in substance as follows:

"We appreciate the efforts of the government to improve the grass lands, and we pledge ourselves to do all that is possible to second its efforts." Also "We believe in not overstocking of the range. We will continue to aid the authorities in the extinguishment of forest fires. We believe that the conditions in the Plum Creek reserve are favorable to the reforestation of such territory, and as this would involve some expense, we believe such expense should be borne by the national government. We believe that those of us who apply for permits and assume certain responsibilities should be protected by the government against those who have no permits and are under no agreement to obey the rules to the end that those who have put their cattle on the reserves without permit will not be placed on a more favorable footing than we who obey the rules."

Personally, I am earnestly in favor of the preservation and conservation of the forests wherever located on the headwaters or drainage area of the irrigation streams.

As to the policy of leasing that portion of the federal domain known as coal lands, I am not fully satisfied that leasing is the best plan, but if it is right for Colorado to lease its coal lands, there certainly can be no objection to the federal government pursuing the same policy and leasing its coal lands, and, if such course will prevent the great coal measures of this western country passing into the hands of monopoly, then I am in favor of a leasing system. I am in favor of every acre of land being thrown open for homestead purposes and for mining purposes that is capable or suitable to either of these uses, and so far as the public lands of Colorado are concerned, there are several millions of acres open to the settler. For instance, only recently the following eliminations have been made from the various forest reserves in this state, viz.:

32,000 acres from the Leadville.
348,000 acres from the Montezuma.
51,000 acres from the Pike.
65,000 acres from the Rio Grande.
101,000 acres from the Routt.

And many other smaller eliminations aggregating, in Colorado alone, close to 1,000,000 acres. Besides this land, there are within Colorado 18,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved land open to filing and entry, so that the charge that public lands are not open to settlement in sufficient quantities to meet all present needs, and more, too, is, in fact, without any foundation whatever.

Trusting you will publish this letter, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to our respective attitudes, I remain.

Very truly yours,
FRANK C. GOUDY.

American fly paper sells in great quantities in Vladivostok, Siberia.

AMMONS SHOVES THROUGH

(Continued From Page One.)

[illegible] Chaffee and Williams [illegible] Teller, Mr. Martin and Mr. Thomas were absent, the rest of the senators [illegible] the memorial.

The house then took up the senate amendments, thereto adopted the memorial which will be transmitted to congress. Some Democrats are already beginning to wonder if the whole thing may not prove a tactical blunder. If [illegible] Franklin K. Lane, the new secretary of the interior, proves a federal conservation man and President Wilson makes federal conservation one of the issues of his administration the Colorado Democrats will be put in a position of antagonism to Wilson from the very start.

But Ammons is not bothered with such ideas. He says his mission is to drive the federal conservation officials out of the state, that he drove them out of the state, regardless of consequences.

Riddles Ammons' Memorial.

Senator Tierney riddled the Ammons memorial from beginning to end. He devoted considerable attention to the charge that the federal government can be trusted to look after the best interests of the people, calling attention to the complete failure of the state to safeguard the people's property.

From the records of the state legislature, beginning in 1889, and continuing through 1894, he showed that $298,000 has been appropriated and expended for state canals and reservoirs. Of all these various projects every cent has been absolutely wasted except the $15,000 spent for the construction of the Chaffee county reservoir. That is the only state project that is actually in use, of the remaining $283,000, every cent was utterly squandered.

The state land board, as Senator Tierney pointed out, is supposed to conserve the state lands. He called attention to the fact, however, that the records of the board are in such shape that no one can make heads or tails out of them. "What would be the result of state conservation of the forests," he asked, "if the property we do own is in such shape as this?"

To the Ammons charge that "the inevitable result of such leases (of grazing in the forests) will be to substantially end homesteading and mining on the public lands," Senator Tierney succinctly replied that it had not done so, and quoted statistics in support of his assertion.

Says It Is "Downright Falsehood."

"A downright falsehood" is the unequivocal characterization made by the Denver senator of the Ammons statement that government reclamation projects have been, from a business standpoint, "costly failures." The senator read the following list of private irrigation projects in Colorado, and their cost:

	Total cost per acre.	Interest per acre.	Total cost per acre.
East Palisade (Grand Valley)	$ 63.50	$ 62.86	$ 126.36
Mesa County (Grand Valley)	72.26	72.46	144.72
Palisade (Grand Valley)	41.33	46.92	88.25
South Palisade (Grand Valley)	127.50	126.22	253.72
Orchard Mesa (Grand Valley)	119.90	118.10	238.00
Greeley-Pendre (Greeley)	89.06	44.55	133.61
Denver Reservoir & Irrigation (Denver)	45.00	44.55	89.55
Henrylyn (Denver)	58.00	54.46	112.46
			$1136.30
			145.60
			$1281.90
	109.46	89.92	199.38
	89.92	89.92	179.84
	237.40	237.40	474.80

The last four of these projects, he said, are not completed, and the total cost is estimated. The cost of these private projects he compared with the cost of the following government projects:

	Per Acre
Yuma, Cal.	$55.00
Minnedoka, Ida.	40.00
Huntley, Mont.	39.00
Sun River, Mont.	36.00
Lower Yellowstone, Mont.	45.00
North Platte, Neb.	55.00
Truckee-Carson, Nev.	36.00
Carlsbad, N. M.	31.00
Williston, N. D.	38.00
Klamath, Ore.	30.00
Belle Fourche, S. D.	30.00
Okanogan, Wash.	65.00
Yakima, Wash. Sunnyside unit	52.00
Titon unit	93.00
Shoshone Wyo.	51.00

Government Work in State.

The government has undertaken ttwo reclamation projects in Colorado. Neither is completed. The estimates are for $70 per acre for the Uncompahgre project and $89 for the Grand Valley project. These are the estimates of the army engineers who investigated the reclamation service in 1910. There are no interest charges under government projects.

To the Ammons assertion that monopoly is impossible in the use of Colorado's water, Senator Tierney replied that it already exists. He pointed to the practical division of the state among the Central Colorado Power company in northern and central Colorado, the Utah Power company in the western part of the state, and the Byllesby holdings in southern and eastern Colorado.

"Another falsehood" was Senator Tierney's description of the charge that conservation prevents the development of the mining industry.

The Ammons memorial makes the statement that "every dollar charged in the form of royalty on the products of these resources (coal, minerals, etc.) is a tax on human soil." Senator Tierney called attention to the fact that the state land board is now adopting the policy of royalties on coal and other lands. "How about that being a tax on human soil?" He asked.

The senator pointed out that, despite the memorial's plain about the ability of the people of Colorado to "own their own homes" there is absolutely nothing in the federal [illegible] policy preventing home [illegible]. He called attention also to the fact that if the national forests [illegible] they do contribute to the state [illegible] fourth of their revenues [illegible] creasing each year, and that [illegible] tribution is probably [illegible] would pay in taxes.

It was one of the most [illegible] able speeches yet made in the Colorado legislature on the subject of conservation. Yet so thoroughly [illegible] is the entire Democratic organization to Ammons' teachings on the dignity of a system of federal conservation that exists in his own mind that the senators, without attempting to answer Tierney's facts, proceeded to adopt the memorial.

And it will be transmitted to President Wilson as the mature judgment of Colorado Democrats on one of the most important matters that will come before the new national administration.

VICTORY FOR 8-HOUR BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

tion to the bill, and has even voluntarily put its men on an eight-hour basis in the Trinidad district. Certainly there was very little opposition to the bill in the senate this morning. Hayden, Hooker, Hills, Parrish and West being the only senators to vote against it. The emergency clause was also added to the bill, by a vote of 27 to 3. Both El Paso county senators voted for the bill.

Senator Barela Votes for It.

One of the remarkable features in connection with the senate's passage of the Bellesfield eight-hour bill was the fact that Senator Barela of Las Animas voted for it. Before doing so, however, he made a long speech in which he was opposed to the principle of it. He insisted there were too many amendments being made to the constitution, and gave notice that within two or three days he will introduce a resolution calling for the submission to the vote of the people of a proposal for a constitutional convention, to revise the constitution thoroughly.

When the Leftwich resolution, calling for the adjournment of the legislature on March 31, was brought up in the house this morning, much opposition developed. Most of the Democratic representatives took occasion to say that the house ought not to adjourn until all the platform pledges have been enacted into law. Others pointed out that, if the senate follows its usual course, the house may have to remain in session all summer before forcing the enactment of the platform pledges.

The Leftwich resolution was amended, postponing consideration of the fixing of a day of adjournment until March 22, and in that form adopted.

House Shies at Pledges.

The house itself, however, is not devoting itself so whole-heartedly to the consideration of platform pledges as to give much hope that they will be redeemed very soon. Most of its time today was taken up in the consideration of bills of minor importance. The Ammons county bill was to have come up for third reading and final passage, but friends of the measure succeeded in delaying consideration for one day, though opponents endeavored to force a vote.

It is claimed that the Ammons county bill has behind it the administration. Fred Johnson, the stockman, who is very close to Governor Ammons, and who is given credit for securing his nomination, is said by opponents of the bill to have lobbied for its passage on the floor of the house. The Progressives are, to a man, opposing its passage. It provides for the division of Mesa county.

In the senate this morning a telegram was read from Senator Thomas, in which he informed Governor Ammons that the legislatures of 29 states have already ratified the amendment to the United States constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators, while in seven other states one of the two houses has acted favorably on the amendment. There is, therefore, scarcely a doubt but that the amendment will be ratified by two-thirds of the states within a very short time. Senator Thomas, therefore, suggested that the present legislature adopt such changes in the state law governing the election of senators as the adoption of the amendment will make necessary.

Senator Garman stated that house bill 77, now before the senate, will give the senate the opportunity for making such changes as may be necessary.

HOBSON DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF WASHINGTON POLICE

[illegible]

Will Complain to Wilson.

[illegible] Woodrow Wilson has [illegible] President-elect Wilson will receive from the [illegible] contractors the vigorous resolution [illegible] of their case against the police.

James Lindsay of New York, president of the Men's National Association to Extend Votes to Women, expressed disgust today at the methods of the police. His wife was [illegible] the parade.

D. U. PROTESTS KOCH; SAID TO BREAK RULES

According to a report from Denver, Captain Bingham of the Denver university track team, has entered a protest in the Rocky Mountain athletic conference against Ed. Koch, the big weight man of the Tigers, who defeated him in the shot put in the indoor meet held last Saturday in Denver. Bingham bases his charges on the grounds that Koch entered from the School of Mines in the intercollegiate weight tossing contrary to the ruling of the conference, which does not allow a man to compete for two schools in the same year.

There was no team entered from Colorado college, and Koch and Vandemoer, at the request of the officials, went up to go in the independent and D. A. C. lists, respectively. Koch won his throw in the independent trials and took the collegiate "put."

The conference will have to pass on the matter before there is a decision, but as the Denver meet was so loosely managed, it is hardly believed that there will be any trouble. The big Tiger weight man will be needed this year and every effort will be made to prove his eligibility.

Wolgast and Murphy Are to Fight Again on April 12 at Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Former Lightweight Champion, Ad Wolgast and "Harlem" Tommy Murphy of New York, who fought 20 rounds to a draw here February 22, will meet again in a 20-round contest either April 12 or 19. An agreement for the fight was concluded here today by their managers.

Murphy had agreed to the match before his departure for New York.

BOWLING NEWS

The W. I. Lucas team took three straight games from the Paris-Wood Drug company team in the Commercial league at the Overland last night. Dr. Allen was high man, with a total of 619 pins.

PARIS-WOOD DRUG CO.

Scott	175	153	139
Mirise	139	144	171
Drake	166	143	142
Rowan	138	155	149
Smith	120	166	199
Totals	738	761	751

W. I. LUCAS.

Stanley	155	138	174
Miller	129	159	189
Galliger	162	167	180
Meikle	169	171	153
Dr. Allen	225	203	181
Totals	850	838	877

GRAND CIRCUIT WILL RESCIND RECENT RULING

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—According to a report [illegible] of the grand circuit, [illegible] by Secretary Harry Kline today, [illegible] rescinding the ruling [illegible] which [illegible]

TAFT AND SMILE

(Continued From Page One.)

[illegible]

Is Now a "Pedestrian."

[illegible] "I am now a pedestrian [illegible] said.

"This has been a [illegible] for Mr. Taft. Although he was up until [illegible] this morning, he slept [illegible] four hours and was at his study desk again to wind up the business of his administration. He worked with [illegible] a few minutes for breakfast until Mr. Wilson started from his hotel to the White House. He spent an hour in the president's room in the senate side of the capitol, signing bills, vetoing others, and in between times talking with Mr. Wilson and with senators and representatives who paid their last call. At the White house luncheon the president sat and chatted for 10 minutes with Mrs. Wilson. He left by the south door and his last view of the mansion came as his automobile shot down through the Mall.

ANOTHER CLASH

(Continued From Page One.)

the place where the Mexicans had fired on the patrol squad. A rapid fire was put in immediate operation in addition to a hot fire from the regulation riflemen.

The Mexican soldiers returned the fire with spirit, but soon retreated to a line of trenches dug during the Madero revolution. On reaching the trenches the firing ceased. Whether any Mexicans were killed or wounded is not known. None of the American troopers was hit.

Colonel Grubb took personal command of the troops near the scene of today's fighting, which is but a repetition of what occurred Sunday, when Mexican federals and United States troops fought for a half hour over the international line. The American soldiers are drawn up this afternoon in a skirmish line awaiting further developments.

A bullet from the Mexican side came through a ranch house on the American side, injuring no one. J. D. Blanford, department of justice agent, and Deputy United States Marshal Hopkins, chanced to be on the scene of today's firing.

Assassin Promoted.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—Major Cardenas, who was in charge of the escort of Francisco Madero and Jose Pinino Suarez on the day they were killed, was today promoted from the rural guard to the same rank in the regular army.

PRES. WILSON SOON WILL APPOINT MEN TO FOREIGN POSTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[illegible] President Wilson [illegible] Mr. Wilson's first attention. The president has not yet decided upon an ambassador to Great Britain, but for other important posts, it was stated tonight, he will choose Attorney General Thomas Nelson Page, William F. McCombs, Henry M. Morgenthau of New York and Professor Frederick J. Fontheid of New York, practically were certain to be chosen. Definite information [illegible] to who is to post they will occupy.

Mr. McCombs will be sent to France if he desires the post, though he said today he had not made up his mind whether his proposed trip abroad on account of his health should be burdened with official duties.

Augustus Thomas, Colonel Thomas H. Birch of New Jersey and Charles R. Crane of Chicago, it also is learned, are being considered for the foreign service.

It was said tonight that Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, who was mentioned insistently as a cabinet possibility, would be offered and probably would accept the post of solicitor general. According to the story, Mr. Brandeis was to have been appointed secretary of commerce but withdrew his name before the slate finally was concluded.

SENATE WILL CONSIDER CABINET NAMES TODAY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Tumulty announced today that President Wilson would hold an informal meeting tomorrow afternoon with the men whose names he will send to the senate as members of his cabinet. The senate of the Sixty-third congress will meet tomorrow at noon.

In the afternoon President Wilson will receive a delegation from Illinois, headed by Representative Graham, which will urge Mr. Wilson to consider the name of John Bell, to be commissioner of patents, and congressional delegations from Delaware and New Jersey.

400 ARE INJURED ON INAUGURATION DAY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although the known casualties for the day and night reached a total of about 400, few were serious, and most of them were of a minor nature. Many of the injured, especially those who received burns at the display of fireworks tonight, went for treatment to hospitals in the city known to them without the aid of ambulances.

HUERTA SENDS GREETINGS

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—President Victoriano Huerta telegraphed felicitations to President Woodrow Wilson today.

"NOT DAY OF TRIUMPH; DAY OF DEDICATION," SAYS PRES. WILSON IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address was as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

Must Check Waste.

We see in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the federal physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Duty of Nation.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself, while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we are so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Owe Debt to Humanity.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions, whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Not Day of Triumph.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feeling with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokemen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!"

New Leaders of Washington Society and Probable "Cabinet"

Above, left to right: Official photograph of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Champ Clark and Mrs. James O'Gorman. Below is Mrs. Norman E. Mack.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES MARK INAUGURATION OF WOODROW WILSON

(Continued From Page One.)

sembled in the wide esplanade, the huge grandstand and perched fringe-like on the roof of the capitol from one end to the other. Reaching the stand, the president-elect stood for several moments with head bared, acknowledging the plaudits of the crowd.

Then with the president, the chosen members of his cabinet, the vice president-elect, Speaker Clark and the justices, he seated himself to await the solemn ceremony.

MRS. WILSON IS CARRIED AWAY WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Margaret, Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and the Wilson family party reached the front of the platform and took seats adjoining the inaugural rostrum. As the gay crowd cheered, Mrs. Wilson was carried away with enthusiasm. She ran to the front rail and waved to the throngs. Her daughters followed. So did Mrs. Marshall.

Before the ceremonies began, Miss Margaret Wilson stood up in her chair to view the scene to better advantage.

"Isn't it beautiful," said Mrs. Wilson, as they gazed at the gay crowd, the West Point cadets and naval cadets from Annapolis, drawn up in review before her.

"Isn't it?" said Miss Margaret. Then suddenly reminded that she was standing in her chair, high above the heads of all, the magnet for thousands of peering eyes, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I'm afraid I am too conspicuous up here. Eleanor, come on up here with me!"

And her sister seized another chair and she, too, stood up and watched.

Then Mrs. Marshall stood in her chair, waving to the vice president.

"Come on in her," said Speaker Clark to Mrs. Marshall, "and I will give you my seat."

WILSON KISSES BIBLE AND PROMISES TO UPHOLD LAWS.

Promptly at 1:35 when Chief Justice White arose to administer the oath and Woodrow Wilson stood with right hand upraised to Heaven, the most human touch in the picture of the day asserted itself.

The first lady of the land could not see well from her seat. As spryly as a school girl, Mrs. Wilson moved her chair to the side of the rostrum and climbed upon it with the assistance of Lieutenant Rodgers, the president's naval aide. Grasping the railing, she stood there gazing at the president as he kissed the Bible and she remained standing until his address was concluded. The Misses Margaret and Eleanor joined her, but Miss Jessie remained sitting throughout the address.

When the new president swore to uphold and defend the constitution, he stooped and kissed the open Bible, held in the hands of James B. Maher, deputy clerk of the supreme court. His lips touched the page, turned to at random, and fell upon the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, forty-third and forty-eighth verses, inclusive. The verses, beginning with the forty-first, are these:

"Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation, according to thy word.

"So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me, for I trust in thy word.

"And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth; for I have hoped in thy judgements.

"So shall I keep thy law continually, forever and ever.

"And I will walk at liberty: for I seek thy precepts.

"I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings, and will not be ashamed.

"And I will delight myself in thy commandments, which I have loved.

"My hands also will I lift up unto thy commands, which I have loved; and I will mediate in thy statues."

CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE GREETS NEW OFFICIAL.

Throughout his address President Wilson was cheered frequently by the people immediately in front of the stand, who could hear him. They were permitted to crowd in the space cleared just before he began his speech. The applause was particularly emphatic when President Wilson declared:

"The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

When congratulations on his address were over, the justices of the supreme court, members of the retiring and incoming cabinets—and others shaking the hand of the new chief executive, he was ushered to the carriage in front of the stand. Mr. Taft followed him into the carriage. His smile had not worn off, and it radiated over the crowd as the new president doffed his hat to the populace when the procession started.

There hardly was a minute of the new president's ride from the capitol to the White house in which he did not hear a constantly rising chorus of cheers. As his carriage passed up Pennsylvania avenue and each section of the densely crowded thoroughfare spied the visage of the new president, the outbursts seemed to increase in volume and enthusiasm. The mass of humanity that crowded its way within seeing distance of the presidential carriage could not be estimated, but there was hardly a space on the avenue or its tributary streets which was not filled. The buildings along the way seemed fairly hidden by their human coverings and the specially built street stands were crowded to overflowing. A profusion of decoration, varicolored and elaborate, so covered the buildings along the way as fairly to hide them.

President Wilson doffed his hat continually in recognition of prolonged ovations.

ESSEX TROOP OF NEW JERSEY LEADS PROCESSION.

The ride from the White house to the capitol was brief, but spectacular. The Essex troop of New Jersey led the presidential carriage, and the Culver cadet troop of Indiana escorted Mr. Marshall. While the crowds were not as demonstrative on this occasion as they were on the return journey from the capitol to the White house, there was a cheering tribute all along the line.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before President Wilson returned to the White house, where he partook of a buffet luncheon with 250 invited guests, including members of the new cabinet and official folk generally.

The inaugural parade itself was a delight to the new president, he said, afterward, but it was an extraordinary physical strain. President Wilson and Vice President Marshall stood side by side for nearly five hours. Members of their families sat behind them, all intensely interested in the various divisions of the military and civic organizations as they filed by.

State pride brought forth a bow of friendly recognition when the New Jersey organizations came by, and Mrs. Wilson, who is a native of Georgia, stood waving her handkerchief as the cadets of the Georgia Military academy passed the stand.

The three Wilson girls, with the president and Mrs. Wilson, did not conceal their enthusiasm when the Princeton students, more than 1,000 of them, passed the presidential reviewing stand. The Princeton "locomotive" cheer burst forth and Mr. Wilson waved his appreciation.

GOVERNORS ARE CHEERED AS THEY PASS ALONG STREET.

The various governors were cheered as they passed. Governor Sulzer of New York came riding by on his horse bowing and sweeping his hat from side to side in appreciation of the applause. Governor Mann of Virginia was the recipient of a big ovation, too.

The seats immediately behind the president, vice president and their families were occupied by many people who are to be conspicuous in the new administration.

William Jennings Bryan, the new secretary of state, and Mrs. Bryan were in the center of the new cabinet group. Senators and congressmen stopped to chat in moving to and fro in the stands. National committeemen, campaign celebrities and a host of government officials were there and during the long parade they visited each other frequently, chatting joyously on the triumphant ceremonies.

In the stand just behind the president, were many of his Princeton friends, neighbors from his home town and graduates of the university. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Mahlon Pitney and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, both of them classmates of Mr. Wilson's, sat in the midst of a group of the president's college chums.

Of the men who actively helped Mr. Wilson win election who were there were Chairman William F. McCombs and Treasurer Rolla Wells of the Democratic national committee.

COL. HOUSE GETS ONLY GLIMPSE OF THE PARADE.

There was one intimate adviser of the new president who saw but a little of the parade and stole away as inconspicuously as he came. He was Colonel E. M. House of Austin, Texas, the man who is said to have brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson at least three of the new cabinet members.

Colonel House, who has a great affection for Mr. Wilson, did not go to the inauguration ceremony; he did not even stay in the presidential reviewing stand. He chatted a moment with Mr. Bryan, saw Mr. Wilson cheered him as the new president of the United States and retired beaming with satisfaction.

Two babies who will probably be frequent visitors at the White house, sat in the presidential reviewing stand, little Josephine Cothran and Virginia Howe, grand nieces of the president.

After the parade, Mr. Wilson was escorted back from the reviewing stand to the White house by military and naval aides. It was his first touch of the military in his home. He paused for a moment after he passed through the White house door as an usher took his coat and hat. The president seemed for a moment embarrassed by the formality and the strangeness of his surroundings.

Mr. Wilson rested for an hour and dressed for the dinner at a nearby hotel given him by the class of 1897 of Princeton, of which he is a member. His family saw the fireworks from the rear of the White house.

On the streets of Washington tonight the crowds flocked back and forth in dense lines. The brilliantly lighted thoroughfares presented a carnival-like appearance and the merriment and jubilation of the visiting throng continued until a late hour.

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD

Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Who, as Grand Marshal, Rode at the Head of the Great Inaugural Parade in Washington.

Government Is Harness for Accomplishment of Good

---MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Vice President Marshall's inaugural address was as follows:

The proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

No senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forbearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberate and not thoroughly patriotic.

Charges of bad faith, based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct, should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand, not because of its presiding officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent members and their devotion to our system of government.

To my mind, government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted, the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government. So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the republic.

With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the president so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the constitution the senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metewand of honor; and, as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Unfortunately, there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gaming debts; the member of the smart set, in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself; the senator, in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be, but our right to be respected, we can hope to be measured in but one way; and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent, struggling for self-government, or with the mightiest monarch of the old world. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

If any one, in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating, it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this republic rests upon its unsullied honor, and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

Here in this most sacred spot, where war has been made and peace declared; here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the governments of the civilized world; here, within the hearing of the beauty, culture and ripened statecraft of his own land, may one humble American express the hope, before he enters upon a four years' silence, that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all government and righteousness the world around.

DEMOCRATS FACING STRUGGLE AT OUTSET

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Control of congress in both branches passed today into the hands of Democracy. Tomorrow, the Democratic members of the senate and house will assemble in separate caucuses to plan the organization of the two houses and to map out the policy of the extra session that is to assemble at President Wilson's call on April 1.

Democrats faced the caucus with expectation of a struggle of some moment over the control of the senate. The progressive Democratic members apparently are in control so far as the selection of a senate leader is concerned, but the plan to change seniority rules in the filling of the committees on which the newer senators demand full representation, threatened to embroil the Democrats in a hard fight.

The house Democratic members were prepared to take into tomorrow's caucus of representatives a comprehensive plan for the organization of that body for the work of tariff revision. The chief work of the house caucus promises to be the selection of the ways and means committee members who will begin at once the preparation of the tariff bills. No contest is expected in the house caucus over the selection of house officers.

Life of New President in Nutshell

Born Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

Father, Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish English stock.

Mother, daughter of Thomas Woodrow, also a famous Presbyterian preacher.

Educated, first, private schools Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.

Was graduated from Princeton with high honors, 1879.

Studied law University of Virginia; admitted to bar in Georgia.

Practiced law in Atlanta, 1882-83.

Abandoned law practice, 1883; attended Johns Hopkins university.

Wrote for a thesis a book he called "Congressional Government."

Married, 1885, Helen Louise Axson, Savannah, Ga.

Three daughters—Margaret, Jessie and Eleanore.

Professor of history and political economy, Bryn Mawr, 1885-88.

Wesleyan university, 1888-90.

Professor of jurisprudence and politics, Princeton, 1890-1902.

President Princeton university, 1902-1910.

Governor New Jersey, 1911.

Nominated for president by Democratic national convention, Baltimore, July 2, 1912.

Elected president, November 5, 1912.

Inaugurated March 4, 1913.

Degrees: Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., LL. B., etc., from various institutions.

Author of many standard works on political economy and history.

Recreations: Bicycling, golf, rowing and walking.

GOUDY ANSWERS

(Continued From Page One)

AS FORESTS, (capitals are mine), and that upon its recommendation the president should be authorized to open all other lands to entry and sale."

Also "That we hereby indorse the general policy of the government of the United States in the control and conservation of the resources of the nation, and urge the various states to cooperate with the federal government in promoting in every legitimate way the conservation and perpetuation of forests within their respective borders." Also "We recognize that the water powers of the public domain are of prime necessity to the proper development of the industrial and agricultural resources of the nation. We, therefore, believe that in disposing of them the government should limit franchises to a reasonable period and retain this right to prevent monopoly and to regulate charges so that the public shall not be subjected to extortionate or unreasonable rates for the power development."

Also "We favor legislation that will render it impossible for those obtaining title to public lands to obtain coal or other valuable mineral lands under the guise of agricultural or other less valuable lands, and we favor reservations in all patents for agricultural, timber, stone or grazing lands that will retain title in the government to all coal or other valuable mineral within them."

Also "That we regard the preservation of our forests from fire and lawless depredations of every kind as of the utmost importance to our future well being, and we recommend that our state government shall, by proper laws as well as by reasonable appropriations, cooperate with the general government in the protection of said forests from fire and from lawless depredation of every kind."

Also "That matured timber in the national forests needed for local consumption should be sold to the people at the lowest price consistent with the economical administration of the reserves."

I also quote from the journal of the Colorado conservation commission the position taken by me during the deliberations of the commission, and I am still of the same opinion. I quote this in order that there may be no further cavil as to where I stand.

"In this arid section we are particularly interested, as I view it, in the conservation of our forests. Men may agree that it is useless to prevent, or to attempt to prevent, the deforestation of the headwaters of the streams furnishing water for irrigation, but it is my deliberate judgement that the people of Colorado and of every section of the arid portion of the country should make it their special business to see to it that our timber is conserved, and that the drainage of the respective irrigation streams is kept forested as far as possible and that reforestation be had insofar as it is practicable or possible. Many of us differ with the policy of the general government as to the forestry service, but who has been able to suggest a better plan? Has any governor or congressman, or any state legislature, or any combination of state legislatures so far offered any solution better than the one that is being handled and controlled in large measure by federal officials? Instead of finding fault and criticising along the lines of tearing down the service, let us join in a friendly cooperation and in a friendly criticism, to the end that any arbitrary rule of mistake in policy may be corrected or abrogated, and let the state of Colorado join with the other states and with the general government in adopting such policy as will tend to bring the greatest good to the greatest number."

As to the position of his excellency, Governor Ammons, it is rather difficult to understand his present attitude in view of the position taken by him in 1903 with relation to the national forests and the conservation thereof.

In that year Governor Ammons presided at a meeting, which meeting was composed of stock growers, lumbermen and farmers interested in the Plum Creek forest reserve, and, as such chairman, reported to the government officials a set of resolutions which are too lengthy to quote in this article, but which are in substance as follows:

"We appreciate the efforts of the government to improve the grass lands, and we pledge ourselves to do all that is possible to second its efforts." Also "We believe in not overstocking of the range. We will continue to aid the authorities in the extinguishment of forest fires. We believe that the conditions in the Plum Creek reserve are favorable to the reforestation of such territory, and as this would involve some expense, we believe such expense should be borne by the national government. We believe that those of us who apply for permits and assume certain responsibilities should be protected by the government against those who have no permits and are under no agreement to obey the rules to the end that those who have put their cattle on the reserves without permit will not be placed on a more favorable footing than we who obey the rules."

Personally, I am earnestly in favor of the preservation and conservation of the forests wherever located on the headwaters or drainage area of the irrigation streams.

As to the policy of leasing that portion of the federal domain known as coal lands, I am not fully satisfied that leasing is the best plan, but if it is right for Colorado to lease its coal lands, there certainly can be no objection to the federal government pursuing the same policy and leasing its coal lands; and, if such course will prevent the great coal measures of this western country passing into the hands of monopoly, then I am in favor of a leasing system. I am in favor of every acre of land being thrown open for homestead purposes and for mining purposes that is capable or suitable to either of these uses, and so far as the public lands of Colorado are concerned, there are several millions of acres open to the settler. For instance, only recently the following eliminations have been made from the various forest reserves in this state, viz.:

32,000 acres from the Leadville.
348,000 acres from the Montezuma.
51,000 acres from the Pike.
65,000 acres from the Rio Grande.
101,000 acres from the Routt.

And many other smaller eliminations aggregating, in Colorado alone, close to 1,000,000 acres. Besides this land, there are within Colorado 18,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved land open to filing and entry, so that the charge that public lands are not open to settlement in sufficient quantities to meet all present needs, and more, too, is, in fact, without any foundation whatever.

Trusting you will publish this letter, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to our respective attitudes, I remain.

Very truly yours,
FRANK C. GOUDY.

American fly paper sells in great quantities in Vladivostok, Siberia.

Rosy as a Girl

Summit, N. C.—In a letter received from this place, Mr. J. W. Church, the notary public, says: "My wife had been ailing for nearly 12 years, from female ailments, and at times was unable to leave the house. She suffered agony with her side and back. We tried physicians for years, without relief. After these treatments all failed, she took Cardui, and gained in weight at once. Now she is red and rosy as a school girl." Cardui, as a tonic for women, has brought remarkable results. It relieves pain and misery and is the ideal tonic for young and old. Try it. At druggists.

AMMONS SHOVES THROUGH

(Continued From Page One.)

of Chaffee and Williams of Clear Creek. Berry, Joyce, McArthur and Von Tilborg were absent, the rest of the senators, 25 in number, voted for the memorial.

The house this noon, by concurring in the senate amendments, finally adopted the memorial, which will be transmitted to congress. Some Democrats are already beginning to wonder if the whole thing may not prove a tactical blunder. If, as is generally believed here, Franklin K. Lane, the new secretary of the interior, proves a federal conservation man, and President Wilson makes federal conservation one of the issues of his administration, the Colorado Democracy will be put in a position of antagonism to Wilson from the very start.

But Ammons is so obsessed with the idea that his mission is to drive the federal conservation officials out of the state that he drove the memorial through, regardless of consequences.

Riddles Ammons' Memorial.

Senator Tierney riddled the Ammons memorial from beginning to end. He devoted considerable attention to the charge that the federal government can't be trusted to look after the best interests of the people, calling attention to the complete failure of the state to safeguard the people's property.

From the records of the state legislature, beginning in 1889, and continuing through 1894, he showed that $295,000 has been appropriated and expended for state canals and reservoirs. Of all these various projects every cent has been absolutely wasted except the $15,000 spent for the construction of the Chaffee county reservoir. That is the only state project that is actually in use; of the remaining $283,000, every cent was utterly squandered.

The state land board, as Senator Tierney pointed out, is supposed to conserve the state lands. He called attention to the fact, however, that the records of the board are in such shape that no one can make heads or tails out of them. "What would be the result of state conservation of the forests," he asked, "if the property we do own is in such shape as this?"

To the Ammons charge that "the inevitable result of such leases (of grazing in the forests) will be to substantially end homesteading and mining on the public lands." Senator Tierney succinctly replied that it had not done so, and quoted statistics in support of his assertion.

Says It Is "Downright Falsehood."

"A downright falsehood" is the unequivocal characterization made by the Denver senator of the Ammons statement that government reclamation projects have been, from a business standpoint, "costly failures." The senator read the following list of private irrigation projects in Colorado, and their cost:

	Cost per acre.	Interest per acre.	Total cost per acre.
East Palisade (Grand Valley)	$ 63.50	$ 62.86	$136.30
Mesa County (Grand Valley)	73.26	72.46	145.60
Palisade (Grand Valley)	41.33	40.92	82.25
South Pilsade (Grand Valley)	27.60	126.22	253.78
Orchard Mesa (Grand Valley)	19.30	118.10	237.40
Greeley-Poudre (Greeley)	46.00	44.55	89.55
Denver Reservoir & Irrigation (Denver)	46.00	44.55	89.55
Henrylyn (Denver)	55.00	54.45	109.45

The last four of these projects, he said, are not completed, and the total cost is estimated. The cost of these private projects he compared with the cost of the following government projects:

	Per Acre
Yuma, Cal.	$55.00
Minnedoka, Ida.	40.00
Huntley, Mont.	30.00
Sun River, Mont.	30.00
Lower Yellowstone, Mont.	45.00
North Platte, Neb.	55.00
Truckee-Carson, Nev.	30.00
Carlsbad, N. M.	31.00
Williston, N. D.	38.00
Klamath, Ore.	30.00
Belle Fourche, S. D.	30.00
Okanogan, Wash.	65.00
Yakima, Wash, Sunnyside unit.	52.00
Titon unit	93.00
Shoshone, Wyo.	51.00

Government Work in State.

The government has undertaken two reclamation projects in Colorado. Neither is completed. The estimates are for $70 per acre for the Uncompahgre project and $69 for the Grand Valley project. These are the estimates of the army engineers who investigated the reclamation service in 1910. There are no interest charges under government projects.

To the Ammons assertion that monopoly is impossible in the use of Colorado's water, Senator Tierney replied that it already exists. He pointed to the practical division of the state among the Central Colorado Power company in northern and central Colorado, the Utah Power company in the western part of the state, and the Byllesby holdings in southern and eastern Colorado.

"Another falsehood" was Senator Tierney's description of the charge that conservation prevents the development of the mining industry.

The Ammons memorial makes the statement that "every dollar charged in the form of royalty on the products of these resources (coal, minerals, etc.) is a tax on human soil." Senator Tierney called attention to the fact that the state land board is now adopting the policy of royalties on coal and other lands. "How about that being a tax on human toil?" He asked.

The senator pointed out that, despite the memorial's plain about the ability of the people of Colorado to "own their own homes," there is absolutely nothing in the federal conservation policy preventing home-ownership. He called attention also to the fact that, if the national forests are not taxed, they do contribute to the state one-fourth of their revenues—which are increasing each year—and that this contribution is probably more than they would pay in taxes.

It was one of the most unanswerable speeches yet made in the Colorado legislature on the subject of conservation. Yet so thoroughly obedient is the entire Democratic organization to Ammons' teachings on the iniquity of a system of federal conservation that exists in his own mind that the senators, without attempting to answer Tierney's facts, proceeded to adopt the memorial.

And it will be transmitted to President Wilson as the mature judgment of Colorado Democracy on one of the most important matters that will come before the new national administration.

VICTORY FOR 8-HOUR BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

tion to the bill, and has even voluntarily put its men on an eight-hour basis in the Trinidad district. Certainly there was very little opposition to the bill in the senate this morning, Hayden, Hecker, Hilts, Parrish and West being the only senators to vote against it. The emergency clause was also added to the bill, by a vote of 27 to 3. Both El Paso county senators voted for the bill.

Senator Barela Votes for It.

One of the remarkable features in connection with the senate's passage of the Bellesfield eight-hour bill was the fact that Senator Barela of Las Animas voted for it. Before doing so, however, he made a long speech in which he was opposed to the principle of it. He insisted there were too many amendments being made to the constitution, and gave notice that within two or three days he will introduce a resolution calling for the submission to the vote of the people of a proposal for a constitutional convention to revise the constitution thoroughly.

When the Leftwich resolution, calling for the adjournment of the legislature on March 31, was brought up in the house this morning, much opposition developed. Most of the Democratic representative took occasion to say that the house ought not to adjourn until all the platform pledges have been enacted into law. Others pointed out that, if the senate follows its usual course, the house may have to remain in session all summer before forcing the enactment of the platform pledges.

The Leftwich resolution was amended, postponing consideration of the fixing of a day of adjournment until March 23, and in that form adopted.

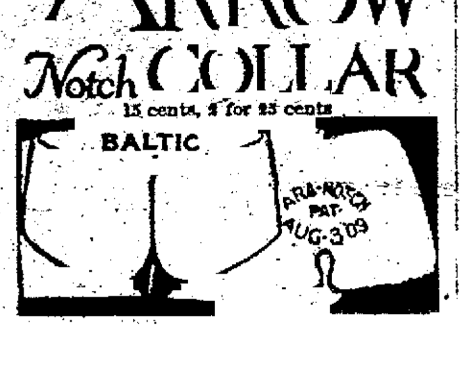
House Shies at Pledges.

The house itself, however, is not devoting itself so whole-heartedly to the consideration of platform pledges as to give much hope that they will be redeemed very soon. Most of its time today was taken up in the consideration of bills of minor importance. The Ammons county bill was to have come up for third reading and final passage, but friends of the measure succeeded in delaying consideration for one day, though opponents endeavored to force a vote.

It is claimed that the Ammons county bill has behind it the administration. Fred Johnson, the stockman, who is very close to Governor Ammons, and who is given credit for securing his nomination, is said by opponents of the bill to have lobbied for its passage on the floor of the house. The Progressives are, to a man, opposing its passage. It provides for the division of Mesa county.

In the senate this morning a telegram was read from Senator Thomas, in which he informed Governor Ammons that the legislatures of 29 states have already ratified the amendment to the United States constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators, while in seven other states one of the two houses has acted favorably on the amendment. There is, therefore, scarcely a doubt but that the amendment will be ratified by two-thirds of the states within a very short time. Senator Thomas, therefore, suggested that the present legislature adopt such changes in the state law governing the election of senators as the adoption of the amendment will make necessary.

Senator Garman stated that house bill 75, now before the senate, will give the senate the opportunity for making such changes as may be necessary.



HOBSON DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF WASHINGTON POLICE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[illegible] that the police of Washington did not properly protect yesterday's suffragist parade, Representative Hobson of Alabama took up the battle of the women in the house today, and declared he would ask for an investigation of the police department during the extra session of congress.

Mr. Hobson told the house that the congressional section of the parade, led by Representative Rucker of Colorado, comprised [illegible] of senators and representatives who, starting at arms length and four abreast, finally were crowded into single file by the crowding of the spectators and that the police scoffed with the ruffians.

"I have been called over the telephone," said Mr. Hobson, "and told by a lady that her daughter was on one of the floats in the parade and that a ruffian climbed on the float and insulted her daughter."

"Her daughter ought to have been at home," interjected Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader. The remark aroused a number of members.

"She had as much right there as anyone," shouted Representative Baker of California. "The gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself."

Will Complain to Wilson.

Before Woodrow Wilson has been president many hours, he will receive from the incensed suffragists the vigorous resolution they adopted at their mass meeting.

James Laidlaw of New York, president of the Men's National Association in Favor of Votes for Women, expressed disgust today at the ineffective police work. His wife was in the parade.

D. U. PROTESTS KOCH; SAID TO BREAK RULES

According to a report from Denver, Captain Bingham of the Denver university track team, has entered a protest in the Rocky Mountain athletic conference against Ed. Koch, the big weight man of the Tigers, who defeated him in the shot put in the indoor meet held last Saturday in Denver. Bingham bases his charges on the grounds that Koch entered from the School of Mines in the intercollegiate weight tossing contrary to the ruling of the conference, which does not allow a man to compete for two schools in the same year.

There was no team entered from Colorado college, and Koch and Vandemoer, at the request of the officials, went up to go in the independent and D. A. C. lists, respectively. Koch won his throw in the independent trials and took the collegiate "put."

The conference will have to pass on the matter before there is a decision, but as the Denver meet was so loosely managed, it is hardly believed that there will be any trouble. The big Tiger weight man will be needed this year and every effort will be made to prove his eligibility.

Wolgast and Murphy Are to Fight Again on April 12 at Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Former Lightweight Champion Ad Wolgast and "Harlem" Tommy Murphy of New York, who fought 20 rounds to a draw here February 22, will meet again in a 20-round contest either April 12 or 19. An agreement for the fight was concluded here today by their managers.

Murphy had agreed to the match before his departure for New York.

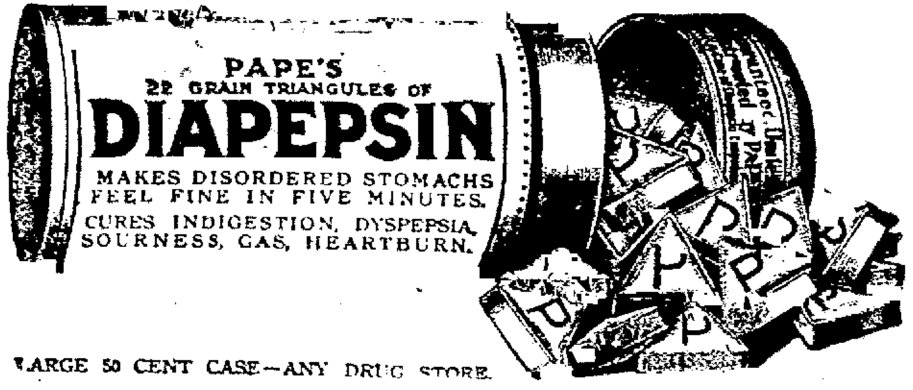
BOWLING NEWS

The W. I. Lucas team took three straight games from the Paris-Wood Drug company team in the Commercial league at the Overland last night. Dr. Allen was high man, with a total of 619 pins.

PARIS-WOOD DRUG CO.			
Scott	175	153	139
Mirise	130	144	131
Drake	166	143	142
Rowan	136	155	140
Smith	120	166	199
Totals	727	751	751
W. I. LUCAS.			
Stanley	155	138	171
Miller	129	159	188
Galliger	162	167	180
Meikle	169	171	153
Dr. Allen	235	203	181
Totals	850	838	873

GRAND CIRCUIT WILL RESCIND RECENT RULING

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—According to a majority vote of the members of the Grand circuit, announced by Secretary Harry Kline today, the rule restricting the earning capacity of stakeholders will be rescinded.



TAFT AND SMILE

(Continued From Page One.)

to the union station and the massed thousands forgot the parade for a moment to pay their last tribute of applause.

At the station most of the members of the Taft cabinet and their wives and several close friends of Mrs. Taft were waiting. Miss Helen wept gently as the farewells were said and the eyes of some of the others were far from dry. With all the ceremony that has attended his departure on other occasions, the roped wide passageway across the broad concourse, the scores of station police, the secret service men and his former aide, Major Thomas L. Rhodes, with his spurs clicking on the stones, Mr. Taft marched through a cheering throng to his train.

Is Now a "Pedestrian."

He stood for a few minutes by the side of his car, shook hands once more with his friends and then stepped aboard.

"I am now retiring to a pedestrian life," he said.

This has been a busy day for Mr. Taft. Although he was up until 3 o'clock this morning, he slept only four hours and was at his study desk again to wind up the business of his administration. He worked with only a few minutes for breakfast until Mr. Wilson started from his hotel to the White house. He spent an hour in the president's room in the senate side of the capitol, signing bills, vetoing others, and in between times talking with Mr. Wilson and with senators and representatives who paid their last call. At the White house luncheon the president sat and chatted for 10 minutes with Mrs. Wilson. He left by the south door and his last view of the mansion came as his automobile shot down through the Mall.

ANOTHER CLASH

(Continued From Page One.)

the place where the Mexicans had fired on the patrol squad. A rapid firer was put in immediate operation in addition to a hot fire from the negro cavalrymen's rifles.

The Mexican soldiers returned the fire with spirit, but soon retreated to a line of trenches dug during the Madero revolution. On reaching the trenches the firing ceased. Whether any Mexicans were killed or wounded is not known. None of the American troopers was hit.

Colonel Guilfoyle took personal command of the troops near the scene of today's fighting, which is but a repetition of what occurred Sunday, when Mexican federals and United States troops fought for a half hour over the international line. The American soldiers are drawn up this afternoon in a skirimish line awaiting further developments.

A bullet from the Mexican side tore through a ranch house on the American side, injuring no one. J. D. Stanford, department of justice agent, and Deputy United States Marshal Hopkins, chanced to be on the scene of today's firing.

Assassin Promoted.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—Major Cardenas, who was in charge of the escort of Farncisco Madero and Josephinos Suarez on the day they were killed, was today promoted from the rural guard to the same rank in the regular army.

PRES. WILSON SOON WILL APPOINT MEN TO FOREIGN POSTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With the names of the new cabinet known beyond doubt, interest turned tonight toward President Wilson's next appointments.

The diplomatic service will receive Mr. Wilson's first attention. The president has not yet decided upon an ambassador to Great Britain, but for other European posts, it was stated tonight on reliable authority that Thomas Nelson Page, William F. McCombs, Henry M. Morgenthau of New York and Frederick C. Penfield of New York, practically were certain to be chosen. Definite information is lacking, to to which posts they will occupy.

Mr. McCombs will be sent to France if he desires the post, though he said today he had not made up his mind whether his proposed trip abroad on account of his health should be burdened with official duties.

Augustus Thomas, Colonel Thomas H. Birch of New Jersey, and Charles R. Crane of Chicago, it also is learned, are being considered for the foreign service.

It was said tonight that Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, who was mentioned insistently as a cabinet possibility, would be offered and probably would accept, the post of solicitor general. According to the story, Mr. Brandeis was to have been appointed secretary of commerce but withdrew his name before the slate finally was completed.

SENATE WILL CONSIDER CABINET NAMES TODAY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Tumulty announced today that President Wilson would hold an informal meeting tomorrow forenoon with the men whose names he will send to the senate as members of his cabinet. The senate of the Sixty-third congress will meet tomorrow at noon.

In the afternoon President Wilson will receive a delegation from Illinois, headed by Representative Graham, which will urge Mr. Wilson to consider the name of John Bell, to be commissioner of patents, and congressional delegations from Delaware and New Jersey.

400 ARE INJURED ON INAUGURATION DAY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although the known casualties for the day and night reached a total of about 400, few were serious and most of them were of a minor nature. Many of the injured, especially those who received burns at the display of fireworks tonight, went for treatment to hospitals in the downtown section, without the aid of ambulances.

HUERTA SENDS GREETINGS

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—President Victoriano Huerta telegraphed felicitations to President Woodrow Wilson today.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

PRESIDENT WILSON

INAUGURAL day is always an occasion of good feeling. Everybody concerned, and especially the two principals—the incoming and outgoing presidents—seem to be glad of it. The bitterness and rancor of the campaign is only a memory, and the defeated candidate, if he happens also to be the outgoing president, has resigned himself to his fate. Indeed, he is likely to be more than half glad of the opportunity to enjoy the peace and quiet of private life, now that the stimulus of the fight for reelection is removed.

President Wilson is fortunate is possessing so large a measure of public confidence. For it is not only his own followers who believe in him, but pretty much all of the people everywhere who have intelligently observed his career. That he is a man of the highest character and of extraordinary ability goes without saying, but he is also a profound student of the science of government and an earnest sympathizer with the people, regardless of class or party.

Today all is fair sailing but the rocks are not far ahead, and skillful steering will be needed to keep the Democratic craft true to her course. The difficulties that confront a president who assumes office just after his party has been in retirement for many years are greater, or at least of a different kind, than those of a president who heads a uniformly victorious organization. Obviously the country placed the Democrats in power because it believed that a change was needed and that their method of effecting the change would be best. Great things are expected of the new administration, and if they are not speedily produced we shall have an early repetition of the general dissatisfaction which began with the tariff revision of 1909. The President may be envied his honors, but not his responsibilities.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT

WE may well believe that after the issue of last November's political battle was determined President Taft longed for the day of his retirement. It has not been an easy task to shape the course of his administration in such a way that it would merge easily into that of a new one whose policies would necessarily be quite different.

However positively one may differ from Mr. Taft's political views there will be few to withhold from him the kindliest of feelings at this time. He retires from office with the sincere respect of the American people. Early in his administration it became plain that his official policies had cost him their support, and the popular vote last November was merely an affirmation of a decision already long known. But nobody can gainsay his honesty of purpose, his patriotism or his high attainments.

In accepting a lectureship at Yale Mr. Taft enters upon employment which will be at once congenial to him and of extraordinary value to the great university which he thus honors. Each retiring president must answer in his own way the trite question, "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?" and Mr. Taft's solution of the problem is in dignified accord with his past career.

REPUDIATING A PLEDGE

BOTH the Progressive and Democratic parties in Colorado in the recent campaign declared in favor of legislation requiring one day's rest in several in all continuous industries. One would think, therefore, that the legislators of those parties would all consider themselves morally bound to vote for such a bill.

Unfortunately for the state of Colorado, however, moral obligations rest very lightly on the shoulders of a certain type of legislator. For years Colorado has been electing men to office, on the pledge of those men that they would enact certain promised legislation. For years the citizens have been betrayed by the men in whom they have placed their confidence.

It was because both the old parties had so repeatedly betrayed the people that the Progressive party, free from machine control, was formed. Whereupon Colorado Democrats loudly asserted that the Progressive was a sham party; that all progress must be looked for from the Democratic party. And they proceeded to appropriate—for their own platform—all the Progressive legislative promises, and to charge the Progressive party with an alliance with the Republicans to secure the defeat of the really progressive Democratic party.

In the present legislature Representative Persons introduced a bill providing for one day's rest in seven. It was drawn by the best legislative experts in the United States; the leading sociologists and labor men, who are affiliated in the American Association for Labor Legislation. There was absolutely no reason why any man who had promised to vote for such a bill should have voted against it. Yet, when it was brought to vote in the house on Monday it was defeated, 35 to 24.

Here is the vote:

FOR ONE DAY'S REST IN SEVEN

Progressives (9 out of 13)

Cunningham of Larimer	Persons of El Paso
Hawkins of Delta	Riddle of Adams
Howells of Fremont	Smedley of Denver
Newton of Mesa	Smith of Jefferson

Thomas of El Paso

Democrats (15 out of 48)

Ardourel of Boulder	Lee of Denver
Gallup of Pueblo	Leftwich of Pueblo
Gates of Montezuma	Philp of Weld
Gilbert of Chaffee	Richards of Gilpin
Hicks of Weld	Sweet of Denver
Kavanaugh of El Paso	Weaver of La Plata
Kennedy of Eagle	Wright

Skinner of Montrose

AGAINST ONE DAY'S REST IN SEVEN

Progressives (2 out of 13)

Carrig of Lake	Humason of Gunnison

Progressives (30 out of 48)

Ashton of Pueblo	Old of Clear Creek
Bennett of Douglas	Packer of Park
Biles of Mineral	Philbin of Chaffee
Cantu of Fremont	Rowan of Ouray
Dailey of Pitkin	Schaeffer of Denver
Elmore of Conejos	Simpson of Bent
Ferguson of Teller	Slattery of San Juan
Fincher of Summit	Tait of Denver
Frazzini of Denver	Turnbull of Lake
Gates of Rio Grande	Vogt of Lincoln
Goss of Boulder	Werner
Lewis of Teller	West of Otero
McCarty of Denver	Williams of Denver
Mitchell of Denver	Woods of San Miguel
Norvell of Routt	Young of Teller

Republicans (3 out of 4)

Boyle of Las Animas	Hasty of Prowers

Mayer of Las Animas.

ABSENT.

Progressives (2 out of 13): Mann of Garfield and Knuth of Custer.

Democrats (3 out of 48): Andrew of Denver, Finch of Morgan, McDonald of Pueblo.

Republicans (1 out of 4): Valdez of Huerfano.

* * *

To a Progressive the one cause for regret in that vote is that two Progressives should have repudiated one of the important planks in their party platform. The Progressives of Lake and Gunnison counties should ask Messrs. Carrig and Humason why, on this important bill, they saw fit to join hands with those Democrats who, from the very beginning of the session, have been seizing every opportunity to vote against progressive legislation.

HOODLUMISM IN WASHINGTON

THE Washington police department richly deserves the raking over which Congressman Hobson of Alabama proposes to give it for the disgraceful scenes which attended the parade of the suffragists last Monday. Either the proper authorities were grossly negligent in not providing a force adequate to protect the marchers, or else the policemen thought it smart to tolerate hoodlumism. If the first explanation is the right one the case is all the worse because of the fact that it was generally known that such annoyance would be offered. In either event there is no excuse whatever for such gross incompetency on the part of the police force of a great city.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

PRICES HERE AND IN DENVER.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Why should the people of Denver enjoy lower prices than the people of Colorado Springs?

Last Saturday, usually considered a matinee day, David Warfield played in the Grand Opera house the role of Peter Grimm in the play called "The Return of Peter Grimm." Many of the townspeople wanted to see the play and to enjoy the portrayal of that character by so skilled an artist as David Warfield. Did the management of the Opera house try to give the people all the benefit possible during the short stay that David Warfield was here? Hardly! Instead of having a matinee performance as well as an evening performnce some one (presumably the manager of the Opera house was a party to the arrangement) decided that an evening performance only would pay better, with less work than to have both appearances.

So, as usual, when an attruction of special merit is on the boards, the scale of prices was raised, and the community of Colorado Springs was charged 50 per cent more for the choice seats than was charged in Denver for the same kind of seats to see the same play.

Three out of four of the savings institutions of Colorado Springs pay 3 per cent interest to depositors, while I am informed that the savings institutions of Denver as a rule pay 4 per cent to their depositors. If any attempt is made to borrow money of these institutions, 8 per cent is charged, and 7 per cent is considered a concession which is yielded for high-class security.

Housewives who have shopped in both cities tell me that goods generally can be obtained cheaper in Denver than Colorado Springs, and yet both cities are common shipping points, and the freight charges from distant cities are the same to either Denver or Colorado Springs.

In talking with one of the postoffice employes I learned that the parcel post service was steadily increasing, but that the goods coming here from Denver excelled by a large amount the total going from Colorado Springs to Denver. For all staple articles the prices should not be more here than in Denver. As to rents, I can only quote from hearsay that residence property probably generally rents for less than similar property rents for here, but business property rents for quite as much as corresponding property here brings.

If this be so there seems no adequate reason why prices generally should not be quite as low here for merchandise as in Denver; and if such were the case, trade generally would be better here. A few figures showing comparative prices of Denver and Colorado Springs merchandise, food, rents, amusements, etc., might be compiled by the Chamber of Commerce here for the enlightenment of both the sellers and the buyers of this city, to the advantage of both.

W. F. MARTIN.

Colorado Springs, March 4.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

In your issue of yesterday, it is stated that there are schools in New York city (public, of course) devoted to the separate education of colored children. This is not so, as there isn't any such public schools. I have lived there over 20 years and haven't known of it. But the World Almanac, easily to be got, gives a complete list of the public schools, and there isn't a colored school among them.

VERITAS.

Colorado Springs, March 4.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

The application of steam, electricity and other power to machinery; the substitution of cooperative methods for that of the effort of the individual in manufacture; trustification and centralization of industry, with the attendant absorption of small firms by larger concerns; new processes of manufacture; have lessened production cost and probably multiplied the workers' output 20 times what it was prior to the use of machinery in industry.

The results of this increased efficiency in production is that allocation of wealth is as follows: 5 per cent of the population owns 70 per cent, 25 per cent owns 25 per cent, while 70 per cent of the people possess but 5 per cent of the wealth of the nation. This concentration of wealth into the hands of a few is due to private ownership of the machinery of production.

The value of the laborer's product has nothing whatever to do with remuneration for work performed. The evolution of machinery has transferred ownership of the tools of production from the working class to the capitalist class. The working class today, generally speaking, is a class without tools. The workers have only their labor power, which they exchange for the means of life. Labor's product belongs to the employer. Labor power is a commodity for sale, subject to the law of supply and demand, and the supply always exceeds the demand for labor.

In an article which appeared in the April number of Pearson's monthly magazine it was stated that there are, on an average, 4,500,000 unemployed in the United States all the time. Because of the competition for jobs, the workers' labor power exchanges for just enough to sustain life and to enable them to keep up the supply of work animals of their own species. In other words, the worker receives less than one-fifth of the value created by his labor.

The only way that the working class can secure a just distribution of wealth is to seize the means of production and distribution by political and industrial organization and operate this machinery for the benefit of all. Emancipation of the working class is possible only through the Socialist party.

CHARLES MANNING.

Colorado Springs, March 4.

STILL ANOTHER ORGY.

From the Canton Ledger.

Ezra D. Beers and wife have as their guests Miss Lola Beers and Miss Mable Boozle of Ipava.

* *

WHY LUMBERJACKS SLEEP IN THEIR SYLVIAS.

From the Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald.

Closing Out Sale. Night gowns. Regular $1.50 qualities for $1.89.

The Biggest Mistake

By RUTH CAMERON.

"If things were to be done twice, we should all be wise."—Ben Jonson.

There are a lot of people in this world that I am sorry for. There are the poor rich folks, who don't know how to have a real good time, and then there are the poor folks who never have a chance to have any; there are the hide-bound people who are so wrapped up in conventions that they don't know what life is, and there are the natural born discontented folks, who chase happiness out of their homes whenever it tries to get in. But I think of them all, there are none any more unfortunate than the folks who get the habit of fretting over mistakes.

So long as we live but one life—that is, so long as we can remember but one life, I'm not so sure that we live only one—mistakes have just got to be made.

So long as we are all doing things for the first time, buying our clothes, building our homes, choosing our vocations, getting married, raising children, etc., etc., we are just naturally bound to think we could do better a second time. But, unfortunately, quite often there is no second time. And so, when anyone acquires the "if only" habit and gets to brooding over how happy he might be "if only" he had chosen another profession, bought a different house, married the other girl, he's inviting unhappiness to come right into his home and be a regular boarder. And she seems to be a lady who doesn't wait for a second invitation.

One of the happiest women I know is a wife who undoubtedly chose the wrong man for a husband. If she had the "if only" habit she would be the most miserable woman in town. As it was, she resolutely put the mistake behind her as soon as she realized she had made one, and now she puts a good front on everything, enjoys her children, endures her husband, and gets the very best out of her life as it is.

Mistakes have just got to be made by all of us. There's no getting around that. The only way to get ahead of them is to do as this woman did, put them behind you.

Make up your mind that you won't make the same mistake twice; that you won't rush to the other extreme and make the opposite mistake; that you won't let any mistake—well, is there any legitimate equivalent for "get your goat," because that's just what I want to say—and you will surely have a head start in the race for happiness.

Ex-Presidents

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

An ex-president is a man who has filled the biggest job in the world and is trying to work down into ordinary life again. This is a very difficult thing to do. When an ex-president tries to squeeze into any other job, he usually stretches it all out of shape. Nothing is more disturbing than to watch an ex-president trying to earn an honest living writing editorials, while 14 reporters are interviewing him on the Balkan war.

A president serves from four to eight

"The whole country would be indignant."

years at $75,000 a year, and accumulates during that time a thick mantle of dignity. When he retires from the presidency, he sheds the $75,000, but retains the dignity. It is as hard to earn a living while wrapped up in presidential dignity, as it is to run a foot race with nine overcoats on. Yet if an ex-president should hang his dignity on a hickory limb and run for justice of the peace, the whole country would be indignant.

Because of all these facts, several of the finest ex-presidents have died with very little but dignity in the house.

An ex-president would make an invaluable senator or representative or member of the supreme court, or cabinet officer, but most of them are allowed to go to waste by a hostile administration. This nation, which sheds tears every time some wood-chopper fails to conserve a pine tree, now possesses two ex-presidents, and is not making as much use of them as it would of a 1901 automobile.

A commission should be appointed for the purpose of extracting all possible usefulness from ex-presidents. When people have spent a million dollars electing a president, and half a million more teaching him statesmanship, it ought not to turn him over to law colleges, magazines or publishing houses free of charge when his commission has expired.

Ex-presidents could be paid $1,000,000 a year to teach patriotism to the body politic at the rate of one lecture per night. If New York city would employ ex-presidents as mayors, the nation would not blush as far west as Pittsburg every time someone told the truth about the New York police. If ex-presidents were turned loose for life into the house of representatives or the senate, it would not be necessary to pension the ex-presidents, and it might not be necessary to pension so many near-statesmen every two years.

The present lot of the ex-presidents is considered to be a sad one, but most of us would cheerfully undertake it even at half price.

WEALTHY FOLK BAND AGAINST CROOKED POLITICS

MRS. WILLARD D. STRAIGHT

Wealthy residents of Nassau county, L. I., are preparing to take an active interest in the local spring election and it is likely that members of the "millionaire's colony" will be candidates for the board of supervisors. Certificate of incorporation has been filed for the Nassau County association, composed exclusively of wealthy men and women of Nassau, who have banded together to rid their local government of crooked politicians. Mrs. Willard D. Straight is one of the beautiful and wealthy suffragettes who brought about the organization of the new body.

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

MARCH 5, 1883.

At a meeting held in the Congregational church a Colorado Springs Juvenile Temperance union was organized with about 80 members.

County court was in session with Judge E. A. Colburn on the bench.

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council, Alderman Himebaugh, chairman of the finance committee, introduced an ordinance fixing the appropriations for 1883. The total amount was about $35,000.

Snow, to the depth of about 20 feet, was reported on Pikes Peak.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

MARCH 5, 1893.

William A. Pinkerton of Chicago head of the great Pinkerton detective agency, was in the city and was the guest of Marshal Dana.

Baseball teams from the Liller and Lowell schools played a game in which the Liller team was victorious by a score of 21 to 16.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Manitou it was decided that it was not advisable, at that time to try to prevent people from outside the town taking the spring water away in bottles. There had been considerable discussion of this question at Manitou.

THE HASKIN LETTER

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

XI—IN OTHER COUNTRIES

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

While cooperation exists in its most complete and highly organized form in Great Britain there are other countries in Europe where it is extensive in its ramification, and successful in its application. In all Europe there are upward of 5,000,000 members of cooperative retail societies, approximately half of whom are found in Great Britain. The goods they sell annually are valued at retail at some $600,000,000.

Germany is second only to Great Britain in the extent of its cooperative societies and in the amount of business they do. In addition to the regular cooperative societies for the manufacture and purveyance of commodities used by their members, there is another larger class of cooperative organizations known as credit unions. If they were counted in, Germany would lead the world in cooperative activities. These credit unions are largely mutual loan organizations.

Cooperation in Germany today largely has become an activity of the Social Democrats, who support it with much ardor. The general distributive societies are organized into a Central League of Consumers Unions. The total membership of these unions is upward of a million, and their annual sales amount to more than $75,000,000. A majority of them hold stock in the Wholesale Purchasing association of Hamburg, which owns its own factories for making flour, sugar, soap, matches and tobacco, and which does a business of $12,000,000 a year.

Consumvereine Societies.

The Consumvereine and affiliated retail societies largely are made up of members who are Social Democrats, although in many cases the membership of a given society is made up almost exclusively of labor union or factory men. The employes of a single factory frequently form themselves into a local society, sometimes buying with the help of their employers and sometimes without such help. Some big plants maintain commissaries for their employes which are run at cost, any surplus at the end of the year being turned back to the patrons, each getting a dividend in proportion to his total purchases. The big Krupp steel works follows this policy, and annually returns from eight to ten cents on the dollar. Some factories conduct these stores on a credit basis with their employes and sell at cost.

In Germany the person who does not have the ready money to buy a share in a cooperative society may get it simply by patronizing one of its stores. At the end of six months or a year the dividends to which his purchases entitle him will usually more than suffice to buy the share he desires. In some states the law prohibits the selling of cooperative goods to nonmembers, and in others the prohibition is made by the societies themselves. Cash trading is enforced in Germany, and many of the local societies have numerous activities besides those of purveying merchandise upon a cooperative basis. Some of them insure the lives and property of their members out of the net earnings of the society. Some of them conduct savings departments, while others operate building associations. In Hamburg the cooperative societies own 612 dwelling apartments and 42 business houses, and members, by paying stipulated amounts, gain a "preferential right to the apartments owned by the association."

Surplus to Political Funds.

In some of the societies all profits over and above a certain amount are placed in the political funds of the party with which the society happens to be affiliated. It generally is agreed in Germany that one of the results of the cooperative retail society has been to bring about a higher standard of merchandise. While some claim that the prices of food and clothing have not been lowered materially by the consumvereine, there is practically a unanimous acknowledgment that merchandise standards have been raised. In some cities, such as Hamburg, Erfurt and Frankfort, it is admitted that the cooperative prices are lower than noncooperative quotations.

Germany is the parent country of cooperative banking, and more than one-half of the cooperative business of the empire has to do with one form or another of banking. One form of bank lends only to its members. Each member must own a share of stock and assume unlimited liability in connection with its operations. A member may buy a share on the installment plan, and all profits are his pending the completion of payments. The bank lends money to its members on good security, and charges a reasonable interest.

France has nearly 3,000 cooperative societies, the major portion of them being retail societies. There are more cooperative stores in France than in any other country of Europe, although there are fewer members of these societies per capita and fewer per store. Cooperative endeavor has not the national aspect in France that it has in Germany and England. Each store is largely a thing onto itself, and is concerned only about its own welfare. Consequently, the large cooperative factory and the large wholesale cooperative establishment are out of the question. There are several central organizations that have been trying to guide French cooperation along the lines that have proved so successful in England, but their efforts have not been rewarded with any high degree of success. One of these organizations is the United Cooperative, which labors for neutrality in politics and for a federated store movement after the example of Great Britain. The other is frankly a Socialist organization.

How Dane Markets Products.

Denmark has a cooperative system, but it, like the French, is largely local. If the Dane has anything to sell he simply organizes to sell it. There is one big supply organization which conducts a large wholesale business and retail stores in all the country towns. The farmers are organized to buy their seeds, fertilizers, feeding stuffs, and the like, and they sell their products through a single depot in Copenhagen. There are cooperative dairies, bacon-curing societies, and egg societies which prepare the products of the dairy, the farm and the hennery for the market.

The cooperation that exists in these countries is typical of that to be found in the other countries of Europe. Wherever one goes he feels agricultural organizations which protect the farmer both as a seller and as a buyer. The laboring man all over Europe has been the leader in the cooperative movement and its success is largely a monument to his determination to better his condition and that of those intrusted to his care.

The movement has become so widespread that an International Cooperative Alliance has been formed, and congresses are held annually in various parts of Europe to discuss ways and means of improving and extending cooperative work. In Germany the Municipal Labor Bureau at Berlin has laid out a course of instruction in which the classes occupy fifteen evenings, meeting three times a week. On each evening there is a two-hour lecture upon some phase of cooperation, followed by a half-hour's practical instruction. Only members of cooperative societies are admitted. The fee for the course is $1.25. Russia has a similar course of lectures. In Switzerland a course of instruction is provided for cooperative store managers.

School Teachers' Cooperation.

At the University of Halle a seminary has been established for those who wish to learn the business of cooperation. It holds examinations, awards diplomas, and trains the cooperators for the business ahead of them. The Swedish Cooperative Union has agreed to bear the expense of a series of five lectures in each of the fifty national high schools of Sweden, the purpose being to enlist the interest of the young people in the cooperative movement.

On the whole the indications are that the cooperative movement will spread even more rapidly in Europe in the

(Continued on Page Eight)

AMUNDSEN VIEWS ARE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

For the next few days the public library is to have on exhibition a number of pictures of Captain Amundsen, the discoverer of the South pole, and scenes along the route taken by his expedition into the Antarctic. The pictures will be put up today. They have been loaned to the library by M. Fisher of this city.

All Boosters requested to be present at Room 12, Chamber of Commerce bldg., Thursday night at 7:30.

Just arrived, 20 new pianos. HILTBRAND'S, 125½ N. Tejon. Adv.

W. J. PRING A CANDIDATE

W. J. Pring of 407 North Nevada avenue yesterday took out petition papers from the office of the city clerk and announced himself a candidate for commissioner. Three of those who had before announced themselves for commissionerships filed their petitions with the required number of names yesterday. They were W. L. Spencer, E. E. Baty and D. G. Johnson.

Speechless For Thanks

Mena, Ark.—"I find Cardui to be all you represent," writes Mrs. H. B. Park, of this city. "I suffered from womanly ailments for nearly two years before I tried Cardui. I have been so relieved since taking it. I cannot say enough in its praise. It has done me a world of good, and I recommend Cardui to all women." Cardui is over 60 years old, and the demand is greater today than ever. Cardui is the standard tonic medicine for women of every age. Would you like to be well and strong? Then take Cardui. Its record shows that it will help you. Begin today. Why wait? Adv.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING, SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS ARE UP BEFORE OPEN FORUM

The preferential voting system and the Sunday amusement ordinance, both of which will come up before the voters April 1, will be discussed Sunday evening by the Open Forum, at a meeting to be held at the High school auditorium.

R. M. McClintock of The Gazette will lead the discussion of the preferential system and will tell of the experience with it in Grand Junction, where it was first tried. The Sunday amusement proposition will be discussed by the Rev. Ira R. Barnett of the First M. E. church, South, and representatives of those interested in the measure.

MANITOU PREPARING FOR RECORD TOURIST SEASON

A white cross on Red mountain and flower beds arranged to represent the emblems of the Knights Templar are decoration features that Manitou plans for the summer season, especially in honor of the Knight Templar conclave, which meets in Denver. Already thousands of the knights have been booked for local attractions, and the Manitou Hot Iron club is getting ready for them. Twenty years ago a similar novelty gained the town much publicity.

Preparations are being made for the opening of the hotels for the tourist season. The Cliff house will open March 14, a large Raymond-Whitcomb party being booked then for three days. Extensive improvements are being made at all of the hotels, and an enlargement of the Iron Springs pavilion already is under way.

The Hot Iron club, Manitou's boosting body, is planning to issue an advertising booklet describing the attractions of the town.

Friends of Dead Man Say Killing Not Accidental, Warn Bandy to Clear Out

Word was received here yesterday that H. H. Bandy, a ranchman living 20 miles northeast of Kiowa, had been warned to leave the country by neighboring ranchmen, on the grounds that the death of T. F. Franklin, who was killed accidentally by a bullet from Bandy's rifle, was "not accidental." The two men were hunting last Sunday, when Bandy accidentally shot his friend. He was freed by a coroner's jury, but several of the ranchmen, friends of Franklin, decided to take action, and notified Kiowa officials that it would be foolish for Bandy to remain alone on his homestead. Bandy is now in Kiowa, where he will remain until the trouble blows over.

C. & S. CASE POSTPONED

A postponement to next Thursday, March 11, has been taken by the state railway commission of the hearing of the appeal of the Elbert county chamber of commerce to the commission, to compel the Colorado & Southern railroad to reopen its line between Colorado Springs and Elizabeth.

The Colorado Springs Chamber has taken an active interest in the case, since the resumption of operations would open up the territory east of this city and allow the farmers to bring their produce directly here.

MRS. COATES GRANTED ALIMONY, BUT FAILS TO GET A NEW TRIAL

The petition for a new trial of the divorce suit of Charles H. Coates against Mrs. Evelyn R. Coates, in which Coates last week was granted a divorce by a jury in the district court, was denied by Judge W. S. Morris yesterday, and Coates was given the custody of their two small sons. Yesterday afternoon Judge Morris awarded Mrs. Coates alimony in the sum of $50 a month, as well as an attorney fee of $50. Attorneys for Coates excepted to the amount of the alimony, and counsel for Mrs. Coates excepted to the decree of divorce and filed notice of appeal to the state supreme court. They maintain that Coates is not a legal resident of Colorado Springs, and that for this reason the local court has no jurisdiction in the case.

Yesterday morning was the first time Mrs. Coates had met her children for nearly a year.

Stanford Professor to Conduct Archaeological Institute Here Shortly

Word has been received from Mitchell Carroll, secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, which held a successful summer school here last summer, that Professor W. F. Fairclough of Stanford university, one of the best known archeologists in America, will be in charge of the second institute, which will be held in Colorado Springs this summer. Professor Wilson, who died in Washington February 23, had charge of the program here last summer, and the affair was one of the most successful educational ventures attempted in the region. Members of the local society have received word of Professor Fairclough's appointment, but neither the dates of the school nor the program have been announced.

Raymond R. Robbins Is Elected a Director of the C. S. National Bank

Raymond R. Robbins was elected a member of the board of directors of the Colorado Springs National bank at a directors' meeting yesterday morning. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, the late B. G. Robbins. Mr. Robbins was closely associated with his brother in business for 10 years, and is administrator of his estate, as well as guardian of his brother's son. He has always made his home in Colorado Springs, and has the esteem and confidence of all who know him. The late B. G. Robbins had been a director of the Colorado Springs National bank since it began business, six years ago yesterday.

People to Vote April 15 on Closing Cheyenne Ave.

Petitions for placing before the voters at the second election, April 15, the question of the closing of Cheyenne avenue to give the entire block bounded by Nevada, Boulder, Weber and Platte over to the High school plant, were put in circulation yesterday.

This question was the source of much discussion last summer, and the Civic league was opposed to the closing of the avenue. The situation was finally compromised by the city council by the adoption of an ordinance keeping the avenue open through the block secured for educational buildings, but cutting its width down from 140 to 50 feet. Plans were drawn for the additions to the High school and bids have been advertised for by the board of education on this basis.

The plan which has been adopted calls for annex directly north of the present High school building, and a mechanical building in the angle of Boulder street and Cheyenne avenue, the corners of the two buildings, which are separated by the roadway, to be about 55 feet apart. These buildings will be the first to be erected, but the plans call for the eventual construction of a west annex to the present building, a science building and an auditorium, the two latter buildings to front on Nevada avenue.

Should the ordinance to be submitted April 15 go through it will not interfere with the plan, as it contemplates a footpath cutting the quadrangle diagonally as the avenue now does. The path will be a continuation of the footpath through North park.

DISTRICT DOCKET REVISED

Owing to the illness of a number of lawyers and witnesses, the district court docket underwent considerable change yesterday morning. The Giney-Leech contest suit was continued until Thursday, owing to the illness of Attorney D. P. Strickler, one of the leading counsel. The case of the People vs. Blanche Pelter was postponed on account of throat trouble suffered by Assistant District Attorney Burns, acting while District Attorney Purcell of is out of the city. The suit of Edward Honnen against A. Smith has been postponed to March 13, owing to the fact that the two principal witnesses, J. K. Vanatta and A. A. Hilton, are ill.

Judge Morris spent all of yesterday morning revising the docket.

"INDESTRUCTO LUGGAGE SHOP" IN BUSINESS HERE

The "Indestructo Luggage Shop" will occupy the store room at 14 North Tejon street, carrying an exclusive line of trunks and leather goods, manufactured by the National Veneer Products company of Mishawaka, Ind. The store room is being remodeled and the shop will open as soon as the improvements are completed.

The mean annual temperature of the world is 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

NEW TRIAL FOR WOMAN WHO SUED ANTLERS FOR FALL FROM CAMP CHAIR

Holding that the instructions of the trial judge were unfair, the state supreme court has reversed the verdict given for the defendant in the local district court in the suit of Adelaide E. Burchmore vs. the Antlers Hotel company, and has remanded the case for a new trial. Mrs. Burchmore was suing for $20,000 damages for injuries received three years ago, when a camp chair on which she was seated in the dining room of the hotel collapsed, letting her fall to the floor.

The case was tried before Judge Morris in the local district court, and the verdict was for the hotel company. The part of his instructions to the jury, to which Mrs. Burchmore's attorneys objected, and which the supreme court has held were unfair to the plaintiff, was to the effect that the hotel hotel company was not liable unless the officers of the company, even if they were in New York, knew of the condition of the chair. J. K. Vanatta of this city is the attorney for Mrs. Burchmore.

MUSICAL CLUB WILL CONTINUE ITS CONCERTS

The free concerts which have been given at the Princess theater for the last three Sundays by the Colorado Springs Musical Club orchestra will continue. Such was the decision of the committee which met yesterday afternoon. While the concerts have cost the club something more than a hundred dollars, last Sunday's audience was such an encouragement that it was thought advisable to continue the concerts.

Because of a pressure of other duties, J. A. Jeancon, conductor of the orchestra, has been compelled to give up his place with the orchestra but Edwin Deitrich has been secured to take the leadership. Professor Deitrich was a member of the orchestra and played first violin under Jeancon.

The club will give its next concert next Sunday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock at the Princess theater. The performances will continue through March and will end in April, when the park concerts begin. The club will give a rendition of "Mikado" the third week in April to make up any deficit caused by the free Sunday concerts. Rehearsal on this has been going on since Christmas.

C. O. D. PARCEL POST DELIVERY AFTER JULY 1

A collect-on-delivery will be added to the parcel post department of the postal service July 1, according to an order entered several days ago by Postmaster General Hitchcock, according to word received here. Under the approved regulations a parcel bearing the required amount of parcel post stamps may be sent anywhere in the country, and the amount due collected from the receiver and remitted to the postoffice department. A fee of 10 cents will be charged for this service.

Two District Judges, Former County Judge Act at Same Hearing

Two district judges and a former county judge were within three feet of each other for some time in the second division of the district court yesterday afternoon, each acting in a different capacity in the trial of the case at hand. The three were Judges Sheafor and Morris, and former Judge Robert Kerr. Judge Sheafor presided at the trial, Judge Morris was one of the witnesses and Judge Kerr was counsel for one of the parties to the suit. The testimony, however, was not all intensely legal. Part of it related to what type of tin cans the Rocky Mountain Can company intended to make when it first incorporated, several years ago.

The case is that of Myers vs. Dillon, Judge Kerr representing the defendant. Dillon holds title to some buildings through a deed of trust from the Rocky Mountain Can company, and the validity of this deed is being tested in the suit. Myers is seeking to have the deed set aside.

Judge Morris was presiding at another case in division one of the district court when his turn came to go on the stand in the Myers-Dillon case, and he temporarily suspended proceedings in his case while he gave testimony before Judge Sheafor. He was called on to testify because he had been consulted at the time the articles of incorporation of the Rocky Mountain Can company were drawn up.

INTEREST INCREASING IN THE ART EXHIBIT

Interest is increasing in the art exhibit at the postoffice building. The Colorado Springs Art society is making every effort possible toward bringing the world's most famous paintings to this city, and is meeting with good success. One of the paintings now on exhibition, "The Herring Dipper," was brought here from the Winter Academy of New York. The painting represents the fisherman casting away the small fishes and retaining the larger ones. It is the property of the Chicago Institute of Art. Other pictures which are creating much interest are "The Old Wharf" and "A Rainy Night in Washington." Besides these there are many other paintings of almost equal interest.

This exhibit is open free of charge to the people of Colorado Springs, and was made possible by the liberal support of the art society members. Any person is eligible to membership on the payment of the membership fee, $2. The organization is to be congratulated on being able to display such excellent works of art here as compose the exhibit now on display, and it is well worth seeing. The exhibit will remain here until tomorrow, and the club urges all lovers of art to view these famous paintings before they are taken away.

Miss Correll, 16, and Miss Worrell, 17, to Wed Heaston Brothers

Two marriage licenses, in which parential consent was required for three of the four persons concerned, were issued by County Clerk Sheldon late yesterday afternoon. All the parties are from Yoder, east of the city. They are: John V. Heaston, aged 17, and Laverna Correll, 16; Ralph H. Heaston, 22, and Clara E. Worrell, 17.

The two Heaston brothers and their father, Alonzo A. Heaston, came here for the licenses, bringing with them the written consent of the parents of the two girls. These written consents were not sworn to, however, and the problem was put up to the county clerk finding some means of accepting them or else of sending the Heastons on a long trip back to Yoder to get the parents of the girls and bring them to this city. He finally decided that to require them to make the trip would be imposing a hardship, and accepted the documents after the father of the boys had sworn that they were authentic. Heaston also gave his consent to the marriage of his son, John. The parents of Miss Correll are Samuel and Mary E. Correll, and those of Miss Worrell are C. M. Worrell and Nettie Worrell.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC GIVES WELL-ATTENDED RECITAL

The Colorado College School of Music gave its two hundred and fifty-fifth recital last night in Perkins hall. The program, given by students, was well presented, and a large number of friends and patrons attended.

The Boosters will meet at Room 12, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Thursday night at 7:30 sharp.

TRIP IS POSTPONED BY SIEGE OF ILLNESS

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt Stevens of the Alta Vista and Miss Florence Stevens have postponed indefinitely their proposed visit to California, on account of the serious illness of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens' daughter, Mrs. William Greenbury of Chicago. Mrs. Greenbury's stepdaughter, 18 years of age, who was visiting them, took diphtheria and scarlet fever, and died within five days. Then Mr. and Mrs. Greenbury and their four little children became ill. The baby is still very sick, but the others are improving, and conditions are favorable for their recovery. Mrs. Greenbury is well known here.

Why not buy your pianos or victrolas from HILTBRAND, a home dealer.—125½ N. Tejon. Adv.

Durango, Mex., has a population of 30,000.

CHAMBER COMMERCE ON R. R. LEGISLATION

Urges Adequate Public Utilities Commission to Consider Various Points Raised in Bills Now Pending

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a report of the special committee on railroad legislation, and passed resolutions against certain railroad measures now before the state legislature. The resolutions point out that the meritorious objects of these bills can best be attained by an efficient public utilities commission, and urge the legislature to pass a law establishing an adequate commission of this kind. The special committee consisted of M. B. Hurley, chairman; J. L. Bennett, J. J. Pelle, E. J. Ulrich and J. E. McIntyre.

The resolutions adopted by the directors follow:

The Resolutions.

Be it resolved, That the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, acting through its board of directors, is opposed to the enactment of the following bills now pending in the general assembly of the state of Colorado, to-wit:

1. S. B. No. 238, known as the full crew bill.
2. S. B. No. 28, known as the headlight bill.
3. H. B. No. 174, prohibiting Sunday work.
4. H. B. No. 155, relating to the qualifications of railroad men.
5. H. B. No. 159, requiring the running of light engines with an absolute block.
6. H. B. No. 164, requiring the installation of the automatic block and elimination of the manual block system.
7. H. B. No. 177, requiring two regular pay days each month.
8. H. B. No. 225, prohibiting the backing up of locomotives.
9. H. B. No. 130, providing the maximum rates for passenger fares.

The grounds for opposing such legislation are that such laws would be prejudicial to the best interest of the people of Colorado. That the different conditions under which railroads must be operated in different parts of the state are not and probably cannot be fully recognized and considered in such measures.

That the features of all of said bills which are meritorious and adapted to the traffic and conditions existing in some parts of the state, can all be best worked out and adapted through an efficient public utilities commission.

Be it therefore further resolved, That we urge the defeat of the said bills and the passage of a law establishing an adequate public utilities commission.

The Antiscalping Law.

Be it resolved, that the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, acting through its board of directors is opposed to the enactment of House Bill 276 and Senate Bill 240, and to any measure that will repeal expressly or by implication the existing antiscalping law of this state.

The grounds for opposing such legislation are:

1. That scalping is profitable only when excursion and tourist rates are favorable to the traveling public.
2. That scalping encourages falsehood and deceipt, when the railway ticket is sold at a reduced rate in consideration of its being used for a round trip by the original purchaser.
3. That the repeal of the existing antiscalping law would result in less favorable tourist and excursion rates to Colorado, and materially diminish the tourist business in this state, thereby affecting the prosperity of the state without any compensating return to the people at large.
4. That, under the existing laws, rules and regulations, the purchaser of a round trip ticket may obtain a refund on the unused portion of such ticket equal to the difference between the cost of the entire ticket and the regular oneway fare.

Following, in full, is the report made to the directors by the special committee:

Committee's Report.

To the board of directors, Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce:

Your committee, appointed to investigate and report on the bills introduced in the present legislature of the state of Colorado regarding railroads, hereby makes this report in addition to the resolution which it herewith suggests and tenders for your adoption concerning the following bills:

House bill No. 238, known as the full crew bill.

Senate bill No. 28, known as the headlight bill.

House bill No 174, being a bill providing for one rest day in seven.

House bill No. 155, relating to the qualifications of railroad men.

House bill No. 159 relating to the running of light engines not protected with an absolute block.

House bill No. 164 requiring the establishment of an automatic block system.

House bill No. 177 requiring two regular pay days per month.

House bill No. 235 to prevent the backing up of locomotives.

House bill No. 148 regulating rates.

In considering these bills your committee has given attention only to the important requirements and principles and has not gone into the questions of the constitutionality of any of the measures. It tried to consider the rights of the public, the rights of the employes and the rights of the employers. It considered the reasons submitted to it by the employers, as shown by various correspondence received. It then had some responsible and experienced railway trainmen and conductors representing three of the railroads running into Colorado Springs come before it and explain various features of the bills, particularly the requirements thereof purporting to increase the safety of the public and the safety of the employes.

First—The Full Crew Bill.

The objection on the part of the employers is to three brakemen (a flagman is considered a brakeman in this report) on freight trains of twenty-five cars or more, and two brakemen on passenger trains of three cars or more, and a conductor in addition to engineer and fireman upon an engine running light. The employers insist that the extra brakeman in each case and a conductor on the engine running light is an extra expense, which is no doubt true, and adds nothing to the safety of the public. This the employes deny. We conclude that there are some instances, particularly on passenger trains of four cars or more, when the extra brakeman would be of service in safeguarding the pubpublic, particularly in cases of breakdowns, doubling, pulled out draw heads, etc., but that, considering the railroad conditions of this state as a whole, such a law, general in its scope, should not be enacted at this time; that in the instances where the safety of the public require the extra man a properly constituted and empowered public utility commission could and should require the extra man.

Second—The Headlight Bill.

Both the employers and employe condemned the bill requiring the use of a headlight of 1,200 candlepower, measured without a reflector. We believe that the electric headlights generally in use are sufficient and that a public utility commission can make the proper regulations regarding this service with the proper variations to meet the various conditions under which our railroads operate. We believe the requirements of this proposed bill are entirely too stringent.

Third—Qualifications of Railroad Men.

Both employers and employes condemned most features of this bill. The requirement that affidavits regarding men be filed with brotherhoods instead of public officials or boards is certainly novel. We see no more reason for such filing with a private body than filing the records granting licenses to physicians with an association of physicians. We think the bill is utterly wrong in principle. We believe that reasonable experience is necessary before men should become railroad engineers and conductors, and that a proper public utility commission can make proper rules and enforce them governing this phase of railroad service.

Fourth—Running Light Engines Without Protection by an Absolute Block.

Both employers and employes condemned this bill as unnecessary and as doing away with the permissive block which now works satisfactorily, so the employes stated.

Fifth—Establishing the Automatic Block System.

Both the employers and employes condemned this bill, which requires the establishment of an automatic block system on all roads. The railroad officials claimed that such a system was no better protection than the manual block system. The employes did not agree in this, and stated that the automatic system was more safe than the manual block system, in that it was less apt to go wrong; or, if it got out of order, it automatically showed the danger signal. In other words, the artificial machine seems to be more correct than the human machine. But the men thought it should not be generally applied to the state, and that the additional safety secured was not sufficient at this time to warrant the enormous expense caused by such a law. It affects wrecks caused by collisions only, not those caused from other causes. Again, a proper public utility commission, with proper powers, can get all the advantages of such a system so as to properly protect the public without causing the enormous outlay caused by this law.

Sixth—Running Locomotives Backwards.

Here the employes and employers differed. As a whole, we believe the reasons given by the employes in favor of the bill were of more weight than those given by the employers against it. The danger to both the employes and the public caused by locomotives proceeding backward with the tender ahead, obstructing the view of the engineer of the track, causing coal dust and dirt to blow directly into the face of the engineer, impairing the efficiency of the air, and therefore the control of the engine, and causing the engine to be more easily subject to derailment, in some instances would seem to offset the expense necessary to install more wyes. Whether this bill embraces all of the contingencies under which an engine would be permitted to run backward, we are not prepared to say, and we feel that a public utilities commission could investigate that matter and make regulations accordingly.

Seventh—Requiring Two Regular Pay Days Per Month.

This bill affects all corporations, but we considered only its effect on railroads and their employes. Neither men nor officials desired such a law. The men condemned it even more than the officials. We think such a bill unnecessary, and that in the case of railroads it would cause useless additional bookkeeping expense for which neither men nor public get any good whatever. When a proper rate is fixed every such expense has to be considered, and expenses without return in safety or service are useless.

Eighth—The One-Day-Rest-in-Seven Bill.

This is properly a one-day-rest-in-seven bill, not a prohibition-of-work-on-Sunday bill, as the railroads classed it. It practically applies to all labor. Our inquiry was limited to railroad conditions. The men stated that they did not always get one day of rest in seven, but were generally able to arrange for layoffs. We understand that most lines of railroad service outside of the train service provide for rest on Sunday. The men that we interviewed did not favor this bill, and we recommend that it be amended to except railroads.

Ninth—Regulation of Rates.

We neither made nor expect to make any investigation whatever from which we could base any opinion of any value as to the proper railroad rates. The mere statement of such a subject shows that its magnitude is such that a committee of this kind cannot consider it. We believe the fixing of rates by legislative enactments is fundamentally wrong; that the primary purpose of the public utilities commission is to fix rates. We believe the enactment of such a law would bring a great amount of litigation in both our state and federal courts, and that these rates, if fair, could only be supported in these courts by evidence which a public utilities commission could properly collect. We do not pretend to know whether or not our present rates are fair or unfair to the public, but we do not believe these rates should be altered except after proper investigation made by a proper utility commission.

Tenth—Bill Providing for a Public Utility Commission.

We have not yet given the bill providing for a public utility commission sufficient consideration to make a report, because we understand that changes are being constantly made in the senate. We favor the adoption of a proper public utilities bill. We recommend that the law prepared by the National Civic Federation be considered, and, if sufficient, be adopted; but we have not yet examined it, and will, if desired by your board, give this matter further attention.

We recommend that a copy of this report, together with any resolutions adopted by your board, be sent to the speaker of the house, the president of the senate and the members of the legislature from El Paso county.

Colorado City DEPARTMENT

APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR $31,000

The Colorado City council, at an adjourned meeting last night, passed the appropriation ordinance for the next fiscal year, which begins April 1, and ordered that two propositions be placed on the ballots to be voted on at the election April 1. The appropriation ordinance totals $31,000, the largest single item being $4,500 for street lighting. The appropriations, in detail, are:

Salaries	$3,720
Street department	4,000
Light	4,500
Fire department	3,000
Cemetery	2,800
Police department	3,500
Public grounds and buildings	1,500
Elections	1,300
Printing and ordinances	250
Library board	1,200
Sewers	1,000
Miscellaneous	2,000
Interest on unpaid city warrants	1,200
Barr condemnation suits	1,000
Total	$31,000

The adoption of the charter does not in any way affect the passing of the appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year, as the instrument provides that the fiscal year shall continue as at present, although it may be changed by ordinance.

The resubmission of the antisaloon question and the proposition to amend the charter so that the taxes during any fiscal year shall not be more than 20 mills, were ordered put on the ballots.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

Douglas Fine Chocolates for those who care, at C. M. Sherman. Adv.

E. L. Brinegar, 68 years old, a pioneer resident of Colorado City, died Monday in Rosenburg, Ore., where he had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Proger. He is survived by his wife, who lives at 1508 Colorado avenue; his son, Russell Brinegar, and daughters, Miss Myrtle Brinegar, Mrs. Joseph Fouschee and Mrs. George Carr. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Mrs. Frank Harris, 609 North Fourth street, went to Denver yesterday, where she will attend a meeting of the Past Matrons of the Eastern Star.

The body of Miss Mary I. Hice, who died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy, Sunday night, was taken to Kansas City, Mo., for burial yesterday.

The body of Mrs. Sarah Kahler, who died of pneumonia in a Colorado Springs hospital yesterday, was taken to Morrison, Colo., yesterday for burial.

NEW YORK DOCTORS SAY DR. FRIEDMANN MUST HAVE LICENSE

NEW YORK, March 4.—Whether Dr. F. F. Friedmann will be allowed to make a demonstration of his tuberculosis treatment in this city rests with the board of health, he announced today. The German physician has been forbidden to practice here by the board of censors of the New York Medical society without a special license, and this, he indicated, he had applied for.

"This matter is in the hands of the board of health," he said. "The health commissioner has promised to make the decision today, if possible. He will also tell me in which hospital the first demonstration of the treatment of the patients may be made."

Dr. Friedmann's rooms were stacked today with an accumulation of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country from persons seeking his treatment.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IS ARRESTED AT PUEBLO

PUEBLO, Colo., March 4.—J. C. Franks, charged with passing counterfeit money, was arrested here today after Patrolman Lovern fired several shots at him. Franks, it is charged, treated 5-cent pieces to resemble $5 gold pieces, and passed a number of them.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE IS MARKED BY VIOLENCE

BOSTON, March 4.—Disturbances in connection with the strikes of workers on men's and women's clothing continued here tonight and today. A number of persons were hurt, some severely. Nearly a score of arrests were made, most of the prisoners being women and girls. A new plan of picketing arranged for tomorrow, whereby striking employes of each shop are to patrol that place, has led the police to make additional preparations to guard against trouble.

A further extension of the strikes of garment workers is expected within a few days, when 3,000 cloak makers threaten to leave their machines. Following their vote a few days ago to strike, the unions of that trade today organized a strike committee which will begin its work tomorrow.

BOY KILLS SELF WHEN HE CAN'T SEE FRIEDMANN

NEW YORK, March 4.—Eighteen-year-old Charles Lieberman, a sufferer from tuberculosis, killed himself by inhaling gas today. It was sai was despondent because he had unable to see Dr. Friedmann young man made his third unsuc ful attempt, according to his fa to reach Dr. Friedmann at his today.

U. S. MINISTER TO CHILE SAYS HE WILL RES

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4.—W P. Fletcher, United States minist Chile, emphatically denied today report published in America tha had refused to resign, as is the toni when the presidency cha hands. He declared that his resi tion would be sent to Washi immediately, if desired.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS VISITING IN NEW ORLE

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Ca nal Gibbons arrived in New Orl today for his annual visit with brother, John T. Gibbons. The ca nal is accompanied by the Rev. L R. Stickney, assistant priest at cathedral in Baltimore, and the T. J. Kenny of St. Peter's church, timore. Cardinal Gibbons came for a rest of about 10 days.

At The Theater

AMUNDSEN'S STORY IN BRIEF

Norwegians are not the only ones who hear Captain Amundsen's lectures with a thrill. The story of his discovery of the south pole will be enjoyed by men with red blood in their veins the world over. It is a well told narrative of the last great spectacular achievement of exploration possible on the earth's surface. It records a triumph of brains, brawn and courage that is at least a close second to Peary's in the north, and the unselfish personality of the Norwegian leader adds a pleasant touch that is lacking in the other case.

The first thing that impresses one in his lecture is the good feeling that prevailed among his followers as a result of his own spirit of generosity. He took four other men with him to the pole; shared the hardships and honors, equally, made every one of them take hold of the rope when the Norwegian flag was unfurled at the end of the earth, and in his book is never weary of exhibiting the courage and strength of each. He tells the whole story in the half rollicking spirit of a big boy who has been through a perilous lark with his brothers and is proud of their doings. Yet it was Amundsen's brain and personality that made everything go like clockwork. Nansen is right when he says:

"Let no one come and prate about luck and chance. Amundsen's luck is that of the strong man who looks ahead. Everything, great and small, was thoroughly thought out, and the plan was splendidly executed. It is the man that matters here, as everywhere."

The expedition sailed from Norway in the summer of 1910 in the Fram, the same vessel in which Nansen had reached his "farthest north." Ninety-seven fine Eskimo dogs populated the whole deck, and their remarkable staying powers were a vital element of success in the sledge journey to the pole.

For his base of operations Captain Amundsen had picked out the one spot, the Bay of Whales, where it was possible for a vessel to get some distance inside the Ross barrier—that impenetrable cliff of ice which stretches along the whole frontier of the antarctic region. Here he arrived in January, 1911, built his houses for winter quarters, most of them underground—that is, carved deep in the ice, with corridors connecting them far beneath the surface and here they spent four months of continuous night in perfect comfort and health, despite the terrific cold, sometimes 70 or 75 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Meanwhile, he and his men and toiling dogs had been hauling tons of supplies southward over the barrier ice and establishing "depots" at intervals of four miles along a direct line toward the pole. On October 20, when spring had come (with a "mild" temperature of from 5 to 25 degrees below zero), Amundsen and his four companions set forth, with scarcely a nod of good-bye, on their eventful trip to the pole. They had four sledges, fifty-two dogs and provisions for four months.

On the first day Biaaland's sledge dropped into a crevasse and hung there, suspended in the abyss, but he leaped to safety and hung on to the sledge until help came; then Wisting fastened an Alpine rope around his body and swung into the chasm, while Hassel and Hanssen moved about on the bring, hauling up the cases one by one. Wisting from below told them that the cornice they stood on was only a few inches thick—and the bottom, far below, had "immense spikes of ice sticking up everywhere, which would spit you before you got very far down" but this information only seemed to whet their interest in the situation.

Incidents of this kind were numerous enough to give zest to the whole journey, especially after they got into the mountains, for these treacherous and hidden ice crevices, hundreds of feet deep, were the chief peril of the antactic expedition.

One secret of the apparent ease with which these hardy Norsemen traveled 1,860 miles in ninety days over icy mountains—to the pole and back—was that they were all experts with ski. Another was Amundsen's foresight in erecting beacons of ice, six feet high, every few miles, to guide them on the way back. They built 150 of these beacons, each with a paper in it stating its bearings, and at stated intervals depots were also built, in which cases of provisions were deposited. Thus they reached the pole with little to carry, yet had plenty of supplies all the way back. The only sad part about this was the necessity of killing some of the faithful dogs at each stage. By the time they reached the pole only sixteen dogs were left.

The explorer's first real thrill came on the day when his little party passed 88 degrees, 23 minutes, the latitude which Sir Ernest Shackleton had attained in his brave attempt to reach the pole. Amundsen had told his companions to fly the flag when this latitude was attained. When he suddenly looked back and saw the colors shaken forth into the crisp air his heart came into his mouth. "We were farther south than any human being had been. No moment of the whole trip affected me like this," he confesses in his simple way. "The tears forced their way to my eyes; by no effort of will could I keep them back. It was the flag yonder that conquered me and my will."

Captain Amundsen during journey to pole among high mountains.

"Most of the time they were traveling among mountains, some as high as Pikes Peak, and all covered with snow and glaciers. Captain Amundsen can bring them before the eye, too, as witness this extract:

"Mount Nilsen—ah! anything more beautiful, taking it altogether, I have never seen. Peaks of the most varied forms rose high into the air, partly covered with driving clouds. Some were sharp, but most were long and rounded. Here and there one saw bright, shining glaciers plunging wildly down the steep sides and merging into the underlying ground in fearful confusion. But the most remarkable of them all was the bottom of a bow; and covered by an extraordinary ice sheet, which was so broken up and disturbed that the blocks of ice bristled in every direction like the quills of a porcupine. It glittered and burned in the sunlight—a glorious spectacle."

There is scarcely a reference to the sufferings of the explorers, but they were marching most of the time into the teeth of a southeast blizzard in below-zero temperatures, and once the author mentions that the left side of their faces "was one mass of sore, bathed in matter and serum; we looked like the worst kind of ruffians and would probably not have been recognized by our nearest relatives. The slightest gust of wind produced a sensation as if one's face were being cut backward and forward with a blunt knife."

The south pole, in the midst of a vast high plain, was reached December 14, 1911. How it was located by repeated observations of the sun in the next three days must be read in Captain Amundsen's own narrative—also his frank confession that his life's ambition really had been to reach the north pole, and here he was far away from it as he could get. But "pride and affection shone in the five pairs of eyes that gazed upon the flag, as it unfurled itself with a sharp crack and waved over the pole." One wonders whether Captain Scott and his British expedition have found that flag by this time—and what their sensations are if they have."

Never in the history of the city has the opportunity of hearing such a wonderful story being given our people. Seat sale for Captain Amundsen's lecture at "The Burns," March 12, now on.

LONDON GIRLS OPEN AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

At the Grand Opera house, opening Monday, March 10, on off dates, will be seen tabloid musical productions.

Policy will be musical comedy and motion pictures. Colorado Springs will have its first musical stock company in tabloid productions. The management has secured as the opening attraction "The London Girls" in "The King of Alabazoo," a laugh producer from start to finish with plenty of catchy music and song. Opening Thursday, March 13, this company will be seen in "A Night in Paris," a rattling musical farce with new music and comedy. These miniature musical comedies are in one act running from 45 to 50 minutes, presented by a company of 12 people. The play will be changed twice weekly with the motion pictures changed daily. Three matinees will be offered weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Two performances each evening, 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

The tabloid stock companies at exceptionally low prices have proven a wonderful success throughout the larger eastern cities and no doubt will be a big success in Colorado Springs.

ELMAN A GREAT GENIUS

There is no doubt about Elman's being a greatly gifted artist. He began his concert playing when a boy in skirts, and the deep impression made then has grown steadily since. One who heard Elman's first recital which he played on a miniature violin at the age of 5 says of this first performance:

* * * "Presently the recital began. The boy had no knowledge of musical notation, and the pieces he played—taught him by his father—were of the semipopular nature. Nevertheless, the lad's playink held us.

"After it was all over the small assemblage sat silent, so great was the impression caused by the child's genius."

The great gifts with which Elman was born have made possible that exquisite tone and the wonderful expressiveness of his playing which can cause his audience to laugh or weep. Tone and expression come from the mind, and must be imagined before they can be realized. Elman seems to have surpassed anyone of his generation in this ability to conceive beautiful effects, and his technic has been developed until it is amply able to realize the wonderful things which his mind has thought.

Mr. Elman plays in Colorado Springs next Tuesday evening at The Burns under the management of Willet R. Willis.

Societies and Clubs

Mrs. E. Jean Morledge of Denver will give a lecture this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at G. A. R. hall. The subject will be, "The Mother's Responsibility." Admission free.

The L. G. B. A. will meet this evening at Caledonian hall.

Glen Eyrie Sewing circle will meet tomorrow night at the home of Mrs. C. B. Oren, 224 Colorado avenue, Colorado City. This will be a business meeting.

The C. B. B. club will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Snyder, 110 North Chestnut street.

The Poinsettia club will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock with Mrs. W. F. Clark, 1112 Lincoln avenue.

The local board of managers of Bethel hospital will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the hospital.

The Ladies Aid society of the English Lutheran church will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. Ige, at her home, 831 East Boulder street. All members are requetsed to be present.

The East Side W. C. T. U. will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Shimin, 835 East Cache la Poudre street. The Rev. Mr. Wilson will give a talk on "Literature in the Home."

Centennial chapter No. 58, O. E. S., will hold a stated session this evening at 7:30 o'clock at Masonic temple.

Hermione temple No. 1, Pythian Sisters, will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at K. P. hall. Degree work for the initiations March 11 will be practiced following the business meeting.

The Columbine Embroidery club will meet with Mrs. C. B. Thompson at 2:30 o'clock at her home, 832 East Bijou street, Nob Hill.

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the Woman's Missionary society of the Boulder Street Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. D. B. Anderson, 911 Custer avenue. The Rev. John Z. Moore, formerly a missionary in Korea, now superintendent of Bethel hospital, will tell of the work done in Korea. The public is invited.

The "Cantonettes" will meet at the home of Mrs. Bumstead at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The art and literature department of the Woman's club will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the club rooms. Miss Flansburg will lecture.

There will be a regular session of Colorado Springs lodge No. 34, Knights of Pythias, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the third rank.

News of Local Courts

Four men were fined in police court yesterday morning as follows: Henry Wilson, $2 for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk; George Wilson, $5, for discharging firearms within the city limits; Mike Nolon, $2, for drunkenness, and Charles Anderson, $2, for drunkenness. All the men paid their fines and were released.

Nettie Palmer has filed suit in the county court for divorce from Grover C. Palmer, charging cruelty. Palmer entered a demurrer to his wife's complaint. The couple were married in Denver, August 22, 1912.

El Paso county, through Clarence M. Hawkins, county attorney, has filed with the clerk of the district court a motion for a new trial of the suit against Mrs. Emma M. H. Mothander, which was brought in connection with the opening of a road through her property, east of here. At the first trial of the case, recently, Mrs. Mothander was granted damages in a small amount for her land, but these damages are more than the county is willing to pay.

A. G. Stanforth, charged with disturbance, is in the county jail in default of $300 bond, and will be tried before Justice Dunnington at 10 o'clock this morning. Anna Hansen is the complaining witness. Stanforth, who is a watchman, was arrested by the police Monday night after an altercation in which he had engaged with a woman in the alley north of the Acacia hotel, and was turned over to the county authorities yesterday. His commission as a special policeman has since been revoked.

Deaths and Funerals

FORMER SPRINGS MAN IS KILLED IN MEXICO

Charles Fremont Fraker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Fraker, 1616 North Royer street, was accidentally killed in a railroad construction camp near Madero, state of Chihuahua, Mex., several weeks ago, according to word received here by the parents. Mr. Fraker was 56 years old and was a resident of Colorado Springs until seven years ago, when he went to Mexico. The family are among the oldest residents of the city, having come here in 1873.

According to a letter received from J. W. Reynolds, superintendent of the construction camp where Fraker was killed, the latter wished to be buried near the spot where he was killed.

Personal Mention

John J. Craron of Denver, traveling passenger agent for the Union Pacific, is a visitor in this city.

Miss Marie Nye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Nye, and who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis in Denver, is recovering rapidly.

Mrs. Morgan Aldrich, Mrs. Eugene P. Shove and Mrs. John Annan of London, England, who has been visiting Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Shove for several weeks, left yesterday morning for Brooklyn, N. Y., to attend the marriage, March 12, of Miss Fannie Quinn, niece of Mrs. Aldrich, and James Annan, son of Mrs. Annan.

More than half the desks and tables in the primary schools of the Philippine islands were made by the pupils themselves.

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IS DEAD

NEW YORK, March 4.—Howard N. Thompson, a widely known correspondent and writer, died suddenly at his home here tonight. Mr. Thompson for many years was connected with the Associated Press as a member of the Washington staff and later as correspondent in St. Petersburg and Paris. Of late years he has been engaged in business in New York.

Bulgaria's rose gardens, which furnish so much of the world's supply of attar of roses, cover 18,000 acres and yield 40,000,000 pounds of flowers annually, although the industry is curtailed at present.

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, March 4. Signs that abandoned acreage would be the smallest in years had a bearish effect today on wheat. Closing prices, though firm, were ¼ to ⅝c under last night. Corn showed a net loss to ⅛c to ¼c; oats finished unchanged to ⅛c lower and provisions at a decline of 2½c to 20c.

According to leading authority, so little winter damage had been done to wheat that it was not unlikely the breadth for harvest this season might run between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres larger than a year ago. Southwest dispatches were especially bearish. Kansas points in particular reporting every indication of a bumper crop because of the snowfall of the last five days. Cleveland sent word of not having a single serious crop complaint the entire winter.

Expected heavy receipts at Minneapolis added to the weakness of wheat. One road alone was said to have orders for 4,000 cars to get shipments out of western Minnesota and North Dakota to escape taxes. Bearish feeling, however, exhausted itself when news came that export sales had been made for a shipment by way of the gulf. A moderate rally due largely to shorts realizing profits took place as trading came to an end.

Total clearances of wheat and flour equaled 265,000 bushels, primary receipts of wheat were 815,000 bushels, against 345,000 bushels a year ago.

Corn suffered through sympathy with wheat. Millions of bushels on track in the Chicago switching district had a further depressing influence and so also did bearish predictions regarding the government statement next Monday as to farm reserves. Despite some aggressive selling, oats were held steady by commission house support.

Stop loss selling of provisions resulted from a break in the hog market. Later there was fair buying credited to interests at the stock yards.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	91¾	91¾	90⅞	91⅜
July	90½	90½	89⅞	90¼
September	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛
Corn—				
May	52¾	52¾	52⅛	52½
July	53⅝	53⅝	53	53½
September	54⅝	54⅝	54	54½
Oats—				
May	34	34	33¾	33⅞
July	34	34	33¾	34
September	34	34	33⅞	33⅞
Pork—				
May	20.30	20.31	20.25	20.32
July	20.10	20.10	20.00	20.05
Ribs—				
May	10.72	10.75	10.70	10.72
Lard—				
May	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.80

CHANGES IN SUPPLIES

NEW YORK, March 4.—Special cable and telegraphic communications received by Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies, as compared with previous account:

Available supply:

Wheat—United States, east Rockies, decreased 590,000 bushels.

United States, west Rockies, decreased 352,000.

Canada, decreased 307,000.

Total, United States and Canada, decreased 1,249,000.

Afloat for and in Europe, increased 4,000,000.

Total, American and European, increased 2,721,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, increased 1,595,000.

Oats—United States and Canada, increased 1,166,000.

The leading decreases and increases reported this week follow:

Decreases: Portland, Me., 298,000 bushels; Manitoba, 160,000; Knoxville, 152,000; Minneapolis private elevators, 100,000.

Increases: Port Huron, 50,000 bushels.

LONDON WOOL

LONDON, March 4.—There was a large attendance at the opening of the second series of wool sales today. The offerings amounted to 9,492 bales. Demand was keen for home and continental spinners, but Americans were quiet. Coarse cross breds advanced 7½ per cent and other grades ranged from unchanged to five per cent higher. The continent secured the best Punto Aremas at 1s ½d.

COTTON MARKET

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				11.66
October	11.57	11.58	11.55	11.56
December	11.57	11.57	11.54	11.55
January	11.55	11.55	11.51	11.51
March	12.37	12.40	12.33	12.35
May	12.08	12.10	12.05	12.06
July	11.98	12.03	11.97	11.98
August	11.89	11.92	11.88	11.89
Spot				12.75

SUGAR

NEW YORK, March 4.—Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, $3.04; centrifugal, 96 test, $3.54; molasses, 89 test, $2.79; refined, steady.

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	03	03½
C. C. Con	01	02
C. K. & N	11	14
Dante	02¼	02⅝
Dr. Jack Pot	05¾	06¼
Elkton	60⅞	61½
El Paso	575	590
Fanny R	02¼	04
Findley	04½	06
Gold Dollar Con	11⅞	14
Gold Sovereign	02½	02¾
Isabella	12	12¼
Jack Pots	05¼	05¾
Mary McKinney	63⅞	64
Moon Anchor	..	01
Old Gold	02¾	03½
Pharmacist	01½	02½
Portland	98	100
Vindicator	96	97
Work	..	01

UNLISTED

	Bid.	Ask.
Golden Cycle	..	800
Jennie Sample	05¼	07
Jerry J	05	05¾
U. G. M.	04⅞	05

PROSPECTS

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	005	..
Bahner	01¾	02⅛
Black Jack	01¾	02¼
Bob Lee	..	008
Gold Bond	006	01⅛
Hart	..	02
Kittie Lane	01¼	02
Keystone	..	01
Little Puck	003	007
Mary Nevin	..	04
New Haven	002	..
Raven & B. H	06½	07
Republic	005	007
Requa Savage	..	03
Rose M.	006	..

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid.	Ask.
Colo. G. Camp	..	005
Favorite	..	002
Flower West	003	01
Gold Hill	..	001
Greater Gold Belt	0015	005
Hayden Gold	..	002
Matoa	005	..
O. K.	..	005
Olive B.	002	..
Tenderfoot H.	0035	01

SEPARATE SALES

Acacia, 1,000 at 3; Elkton, 70 at 60; Gold Dollar, 3,000 at 12, 2,000; Isabella, 1,000 at 12; Jack Pot, 1,500 at 5¼; Mary McK., 1,500 at 64; Vindicator, 500 at 9½; U. G. M., 2,000 at 5, 20 at 4½; Banner, 2,000 at 2.

METALS

NEW YORK, March 4.—Copper, steady; spot to June, $14.37½@14.75.

Tin, quiet; spot and March, $47.75@48.25.

Lead, steady, $4.25@4.35.

Spelter, steady, $6.15@6.25.

Iron, steady, unchanged.

Copper arrivals, 810 tons. Exports for this month, 6,105 tons.

London copper, dull. Spot, £66; futures, £66 2s 6d.

London tin, firm. Spot, £218; futures, £213 15s.

London lead, £16 5s.

London spelter, £24 15s.

Iron, Cleveland warrants, 63s 9d, in London.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Lead, stronger, $4.22½@4.25.

Spelter, higher, $6.17½@6.20.

WOOL

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Wool, steady; territory and western mediums, 21@25c; fine, mediums, 18@20c; fine, 13@17c.

BOSTON, March 4.—Very little domestic wool is changing hands, with values showing an easier tendency. Interest in the new clip is increasing but active bidding has not yet begun. Old ungraded territory brings 19c and eight months Texas sells for 18 to 19c.

Swedish railroads have decided to adopt flashlights in the signaling system.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, March 4.—Wall street's chief interest today lay in the progress of events at Washington. So far as was revealed by the stock market, the barometer of sentiment in the financial district, the coming into power of the Democratic administration was the occasion of shifting of position, for the market was dull and narrow most of the day.

The street saw nothing in the inaugural address of President Wilson to awaken apprehension. Definite indications of the attitude of the administration on matters of concern in the financial district are awaited with eagerness. In the absence of such indications today the market was permitted to drift. As the day progressed the tone became heavier. A few of the prominent stocks, including Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Steel, Amalgamated and Smelting, lost a point or so. Selling was at no time heavy, however.

The market missed the sustaining influence of the recent European buying. London did little in this market. Berlin sold Canadian Pacific, which lost nearly three points. Foreign markets were less cheerful. German bankers were again in this market today, offering 5 per cent for 30-day money, "exchange guaranteed."

Traction stocks enjoyed no further rise on the strength of the approval of the subway contracts, which was discounted in yesterday's quick upturn. New Haven, which still feels the effect of its poor January statement, fell to 123¾, the lowest for a quarter of a century. American Coal Products, against which suit was instituted yesterday, fell 7 points.

Bonds were irregular, with further heaviness of some important issues. Total sales, par value, $2,157,000.

United States bonds, unchanged on call.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes. Close.
Amal Copper	71⅝	70	70⅜	71½
Am. Can	34¼	32½	33	34¼
do pfd.	123½	123	123½	123¾
Am. C. & F.	51¾	51⅛	51⅛	51¼
Am. Ice Sec.	25¼	25	25	24½
Am. Locomotive	37	36½	36½	36½
Am. Malt, pfd.	53	52	52	..
Am. Smelting	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝	71
Am. T. & T.	132¾	132½	132¾	133
Am. Wool, pfd.	..	..	78¾	..
Anaconda	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	37
Atchison	102¾	102	102	102⅜
do pfd.	100¼	100	100	..
Bal. & Ohio	101¾	101¼	101¼	102¼
Bethlehem Steel	37½	36¼	36¼	37¼
B. R. Transit	91⅝	90	90¼	90½
Can. Pacific	232¼	230½	231½	234
Ches. & Ohio	75⅛	74¼	74½	75
C., G. W.	15	14¾	14¾	15
C., M. & St. P.	109¾	108¾	108¾	109⅞
Chi. & Nor.	135½	135	135	135½
Chino	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	40¼
C. F. & Iron	35	34½	34½	35¼
Colo. & S.	..	..	27½	27
do 1st pfd.	..	..	69	..
Con. Gas	133½	132½	132½	134¼
Corn Products	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	11
do pfd.	..	..	69	69¾
D. & R. G. pfd.	..	..	36⅛	36⅛
Dis. Securities	18¾	17⅛	17⅛	..
Sears	..	..	197½	199
Erie	28¼	27¾	27¾	28¼
do 1st pfd.	45	44½	44½	44¾
Gen. Electric	139½	138⅝	138⅝	139¾
Goldfield Cons.	3	3¼	2⅞	3
Gt. Nor., pfd.	127¾	127	127	127½
Gt. Nor. Ore	..	..	35¾	35¾
Ill Central	..	..	124	128½
Inspir. Copper	17¾	17¼	17⅛	17½
Inter. Met	18¾	17	17⅛	18¼
do pfd.	62¼	59⅝	60	61⅝
Inter Har., pfd.	..	..	112	..
Int. Paper, pfd.	..	..	46½	45
Kan. City So.	..	..	24¾	25
Lehigh Valley	158	156½	156½	156⅛
L. & Nash.	135½	134⅝	134⅝	135½
Mackay	76⅛	75	75	..
Manhattan	..	..	131	131
Mex. Petroleum	71½	69¼	69¾	71¾
Miami Copper	23½	23	23	23½
M., S.P. & S.S.M.	136	135½	136	136⅞
M., K. & T.	26	25¾	26	26
Mo. Pacific	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
Nat. Biscuit	..	..	117	117¼
Nevada Cons.	18¾	18	18	17¾
N. Y. Air Brake	..	..	74	..
N. Y. Central	107⅛	106½	106½	107⅛
N.Y., N.H. & H.	125¼	123¼	123¼	125¼
N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31	31½	30½
Nor. & W.	..	..	105½	105½
Nor. Pacific	117	116	116	116¾
Pacific Mail	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28½
Pac. T. & T.	..	..	37	..
Pennsylvania	120½	119¾	119½	120¼
P., S. Car	..	..	28	27¾
Ry. S. Spring	..	..	29	28⅞
Ray Cons.	20	19	19	19½
Reading	159	157⅞	157⅞	158⅝
Rep. I. & S.	24⅝	25	25	..
Rock Island	..	..	22⅞	22⅞
do pfd.	38¾	38½	38½	39½
St. L. & S. F. 2	..	..	25	25
Southern Pac.	100⅝	99½	99⅝	100½
Southern Ry.	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¾
do pfd.	..	..	88	88
Texas Oil	114½	114	114	115
Texas & Pac.	18¾	18½	18½	..
Union B. & P.	6	5¾	5¾	6
Union Pacific	154¾	153⅛	153⅜	154⅝
do pfd.	86¼	85	85	85¼
U. S. Rubber	62¾	61	61¼	62
do 1st pfd.	..	..	106	106
U. S. Steel	62⅞	61¼	61½	62½
do pfd.	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
do S. F. 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	100¾
Utah Copper	54¾	53	53⅛	54½
Wabash, pfd.	..	..	12½	12
West. Maryland	..	..	43⅝	42
Western Union	65¼	67⅞	65⅞	68
Westinghouse	70¼	69⅝	69¾	70¼
W. & L. E.	..	..	6¼	6¾
Woolworth	97½	95¼	95⅞	98½

EASTERN LIVE STOCK

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900. Strong, steers, $7.00@9.80; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.80; calves, $5.50@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Slow; 5 to 10c higher; top, $8.35; bulk, $8.20@8.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. Strong; lambs, $7.60@8.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 2,100 Texans; steady; native beef steers, $5.75@9.00; cows and heifers, $4.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.75; southern steers, $5.25@7.25; cows and heifers, $2.75@6.50; calves, $5.50@8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,500; 5 to 10c lower; pigs and lights, $8.30@8.65; mixed and butchers, $8.40@8.65; good heavy, $8.55@8.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady; native muttons, $5.50@6.35; lambs, $7.00@8.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 400 southerns. Steady to strong; native steers, $7.50@9.00; southern steers, $6.75@8.25; southern cows and heifers, $4.25@7.00; native cows and heifers, $4.25@8.25; stockers and feders, $6.75@8.25; bulls, $5.25@6.75; calves, $6.30@10.00; western steers, $6.25@8.50; western cows, $4.25@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; 5@10c lower; bulk, $8.25@8.35; heavy, $8.20@8.30; packers and butchers, $8.25@8.40; light, $8.30@8.40; pigs, $7.25@7.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Steady; muttons, $5.00@6.50; Colorado lambs, $7.90@8.40; range wethers and yearlings, $5.90@7.50; range ewes, $4.00@6.25.

K. C. GRAIN MARKET

KANSAS CITY, Mrch 4.—Close: Wheat—May, 85½c; July, 84⅝@¾c.

Corn—May, 51¼@⅜c; July, [illegible]

Oats—May, 34⅞c.

Menthol is now $28 a pound. Recently it was only $3. The supply is "cornered."

I, Chas. Chapman, City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, hereby certify, that the following petition for amendment to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs, was presented to the City Council of said City on February 2, 1913, and that same was duly certified to the said Council on March 1, 1913, as containing more than 5% of the total vote for all candidates for Governor in the City of Colorado Springs at an election held in said City on November 5, 1912, and the Council by resolution instructed the City Clerk to place said question upon the official ballot to be used at the election to be held in said City on April 1, 1913, in order that the qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs may cast their votes for or against said amendment, which amendment is as follows, to-wit:

PETITION TO INITIATE

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, legal voters and qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, do hereby respectfully order and demand that the following proposed amendments to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, shall be submitted to the legal voters of the said City of Colorado Springs for the adoption or rejection at the polls at the next general municipal election not held within thirty days after this petition is filed; and each of the signers hereto for himself or herself, as the case may be, says:

I sign this petition in my own proper person only, and I am a qualified elector and legal voter of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado; my residence address and the date of signing this petition are clearly written after my name. The proposed amendments to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs are as follows:

A PROPOSAL TO AMEND SECTION 3 OF ARTICLE II, SECTION 27 OF ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 84, 97 AND 103 OF ARTICLE XIII, AND TO REPEAL SECTION 28 OF ARTICLE V, AND SECTIONS 98, 99, 104, 105 AND 106 OF ARTICLE XIII OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Be it Enacted by the People of the City of Colorado Springs:

That Section 3 of Article II of the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. ~~Officers—Terms~~—The elective officers of the City shall be a Mayor and four Councilmen, each of whom shall be elected at large by the qualified electors of the City. The term of all elective officers hereafter elected shall commence at 10:00 o'clock A. M., on the third Tuesday of April following their election, and shall be for four years and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, provided that the two councilmen elected in 1911 shall hold office until 10:00 o'clock A. M., of the third Tuesday of April, 1915, and the Mayor and the two councilmen elected in 1913 shall hold office until 10:00 o'clock A. M., of the third Tuesday in April, 1917.

Section 27 of Article V shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 27. **Commissioners of Departments.** The Mayor shall be the Commissioner of Water and Water Works. Each Councilman shall be the Commissioner of the department to which he is nominated and elected, as hereinafter provided. Until such departments are filled by election, as hereinafter provided, the Mayor shall assign a Councilman to each one of the four departments, and may change such assignments at his pleasure. At the general municipal election in 1915 and thereafter there shall be elected a Councilman as Commissioner of Public Works and Property, and a Councilman as Commissioner of Public Health and Sanitation; and at the general municipal election in 1917, and thereafter, there shall be elected a Councilman as Commissioner of Finance and a Councilman as Commissioner of Public Safety.

Sections 87, 97 and 103 of Article XIII shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 84. **General and Special Municipal Elections—**

A municipal election shall be held in the City on the first Tuesday of April in 1915, and on the first Tuesday in April of every second year thereafter, and shall be known as the "General Municipal Election."

All other municipal elections that may be held by authority of this Charter or of general law shall be known as "Special Municipal Elections."

Sec. 97. **Form of Ballots**—The Clerk shall cause the ballots to be printed, bound, numbered, endorsed and authenticated as provided by State law, except as otherwise required in this Charter.

Except that the crosses here shown shall be omitted, and that in place of the names and officers here shown shall be substituted the names of the actual candidates and the offices for which they are respectively nominated, the ballots shall be in substantially the following form:

General (or special) municipal election, City of Colorado Springs. (Inserting date thereof.)

Instructions—To vote for any person, make a cross (X) mark with ink in the square in the appropriate column according to your choice, at the right of the name voted for. Vote your first choice in the first column; vote your second choice in the second column; vote in the third column for all the other candidates whom you wish to support; vote only one first choice and only one second choice for any one office. Do not vote more than one choice for one person, as only one choice will count for any one candidate by this ballot.

If you wrongly mark, tear, or deface this ballot, return it, and obtain another.

	First Choice.	Second Choice.	Other Choices.
FOR MAYOR.			
Richard Roe,			X
James Hoe,	X		
John Doe,		X	
Henry Poe,			X
Louis Coe,			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE.			
Frank Smith,	X		
Harry Jones,		X	
Fred Brown,			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY.			
Hiram Black,	X		
Robert White,			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PROPERTY.			
Henry White,			
Richard Black,		X	
Edward Green,			X
John Gray,	X		
FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.			
Mary Doe,	X		
Frank Clark,			X
Henry Allen,		X	
Alice Brown,			
Andrew Johnson,			X
Anna Williams,			X

Sec. 103. **Canvass of Returns and Determination of Results of Election.** As soon as the polls are closed, the precinct officers shall immediately open the ballot boxes, take therefrom and count the ballots in public view, and enter the total number thereof on the tally sheet provided therefor by the City Clerk. They shall also carefully enter the number of first-choice, second-choice and other-choice votes for each candidate on said tally sheet and make return thereof to the City Clerk as provided by law.

Only one vote shall be counted for any candidate on any one ballot, and but the highest of two or more choices on one ballot for one and the same candidate being void.

If two and not more choices for any office are voted in the first-choice column on any one ballot, they shall both be counted as second choices, and all other choices voted on that ballot for that office shall be counted as other choices.

If three or more choices for any one office are voted in the first-choice column on any one ballot, all choices voted on that ballot for that office shall be counted as other choices.

If two or more choices for any one office are voted in the second-choice column on any one ballot, they shall be counted as other choices.

Except as hereinbefore provided, all choices shall be counted as marked on the ballot.

The City Clerk shall then determine the successful candidates as hereinafter provided in this section.

The person receiving a majority, as hereinafter in this section defined, of first-choice votes cast at an election for any office shall be elected to that office: **Provided,** that if no candidate shall receive such a majority of the first-choice votes for such office, then a canvass shall be made of the second-choice votes received by each candidate for the office; said second-choice votes shall then be added to the first-choice votes received by each candidate for the office, and the candidate receiving the largest number of said first-choice and second-choice votes conibined, if such votes constitute a majority, shall be elected thereto; and, **Provided, further,** that if no candidate shall have such a majority after adding the first-choice and second-choice votes, then a canvass shall be made of the other-choice votes received by each candidate for the office; said other-choice votes shall then be added to the first-choice and the second-choice votes received by each candidate for the office, and the candidate having the largest number of first-choice, second-choice and other choice votes combined shall be elected to such office.

A tie between two or more candidates shall be decided in favor of the one having the largest number of first-choice votes. If two or more are equal in that respect, then the candidate among them having the largest number of second-choice votes shall be elected. If this will not decide, then the result shall be determined by lot under the direction of the City Clerk.

Whenever the word "majority" is used in this section it shall mean more than one-half of the total number of first-choice votes for the office in question cast at such election.

And Be it Further Enacted by the People of the City of Colorado Springs:

That Section 3 of Article II, Section 27 of Article V, and Sections 84, 97 and 103 of Article XIII, as above amended, of the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of May, A. D. 1913; and that Section 28 of Article V and Sections 98, 99, 104, 105 and 106 of Article XIII of said Charter are hereby repealed, to take effect on the first day of May, A. D. 1913.

The Haskin Letter

COOPERATIVE MARKETING XI.—IN OTHER COUNTRIES. By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Continued From Page Four.)

next two decades than in the past twenty years. In almost every country it has encountered the same opposition that it encounters in the United States—the unwillingness of the non-cooperative wholesaler and manufacturer to recognize it, the disposition in some quarters to refuse it credit, and the determination of retailers to suppress it. But in the face of all obstacles the movement has gone forward rapidly, the few small, weak and scattered societies of yesterday have grown into powerful federated associations whose credit is second only to that of the government under which they exist, and which can command unlimited funds for deposit and investment. But with all their expansion no one has noticed that it has inflicted any serious hardship upon the private retailer. Of course, many of them have been forced to go into other businesses, but it has simply meant fewer and better private stores, where larger sales make smaller profits possible, and where better business methods result in a saving to the consumer, while not restricting the reasonable net profits of the merchant.

Tomorrow: SOUTHERN EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

DENVER LIVE STOCK

DENVER, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Strong; beef steers, $6.50@8.25; cows and heifers, $4.75@6.50; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.75; calves, $5.75@10.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600. Strong; top, $8.42½; bulk, $8.30@8.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 500. Strong; yearlings, $6.75@7.25; wethers, $5.50@6.00; lambs, $7.50@8.10; ewes, $5.25@5.80.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, March 4.—Butter, steady; creameries, 28@36c.

Eggs, weak; receipts, 15,260 cases; at mark, cases included 17@17½c; refrigerator firsts, 14@15c; firsts, 15½c.

Potatoes, steady; receipts, 75 cars; Michigan, 45@47c; Minnesota, 44@47c; Wisconsin, 42@47c.

Poultry, strong; turkeys, dressed, 21c; chickens, alive, 16c; springs, 17c.

EDWARD D. WHITE

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Who Administered the Inaugural Oath of Office to Woodrow Wilson.

Wants

WANTED Male Help

MEN, 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address 100, care of Gazette.

WANTED—Man and wife with horse and small capital to rent ranch 40 acres, under cultivation; a good proposition; a fine layout to build up a poultry plant. Call at 29 North Pine or Colorado Springs, for particulars.

YOUNG MAN, BE A BARBER—I teach you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly and furnish tools. I give you actual shop work and you keep half the receipts. Write me for catalogue. A. Moler, Pres. Moler College, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL representative wanted; no canvassing or soliciting required; good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., V-888 Garden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED: must be experienced and well recommended. Call after 5 p. m. 517 N. Wahsatch.

CARPENTER work wanted in exchange for merchandise. 216 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Common labor in exchange for mdse. 216 N. Tejon.

CASH money. 120 N. Nevada. Hair cut, 15c; shave, 10c.

WANTED Female Help

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; one who has practical experience in general office work; salary, $30 per month, including board, room and laundry. K-47, Gazette.

MRS. HENDERSON, 122 E. Kiowa, furnishes experienced help, with references, both male and female.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU 45 First National Bank Bldg. Mrs. Rhind. Phone Main 1405.

WANT, young or middle-aged American woman, to keep house for two; good home; moderate wages. K-45, Gaz.

WANTED AGENTS

AGENTS—Do you want a clean, bona fide business selling high-class hosiery, underwear and sweaters exclusively in your community? Sold only through representatives direct to wearers. Straightforward business, quality merchandise, liberal commissions and our hearty co-operation; good income assured; reputable agents investigate. Write R. & S. Supply Co., 21 Catherine St., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED Situations

WANTED—Situation general housework; good cook. Address Hulda Kroencke, 811 N. Cedar.

HOUSEKEEPING or cooking wanted by capable, trustworthy woman; references. Room 75, Rex hotel.

CARPENTER work, portable garages, tent and poultry houses for sale. 524 Pikes Peak.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wants half day work; morning preferred; best references. Address K-34, Gazette.

WANTED—A place for general house work. Call at 308 W. Dale.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER 429 Hagerman Building.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

WANTED—Lace curtains to launder, 25c pair. Called for and delivered. Mrs. A. H. Matthews, 515 Main St., Roswell. Phone Red 472.

WATCH these columns daily for the best of loan opportunities. A. C. Williams, with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

$300 AT 7 PER CENT, secured by well improved real estate. A. C. Williams with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

WANTED—Good, second-hand loom; flying shuttle preferred. Box 106, Fountain, Colo.

HIGHEST prices for 2nd-hand clothing, shoes. 13 E. Huerfano. Ph. 635.

ASH pits cleaned; baggage hauled; job work done. Phone Main 1004.

SAFETY blades sharpened. Sun Drug Co. and Fiedler's cigar store.

WANTED—To exchange dentistry for printing. Phone Main 918.

WANTED To Rent Houses

WANTED—Modern 5-room cottage, unfurnished, on or near Tejon car, north. Address K-46, Gazette.

MONEY WANTED

IS YOUR MONEY EARNING 7 PER CENT?

The best security on earth is real estate. I constantly have demands for loans on real estate. Watch these columns for opportunities to loan money. A. C. Williams, with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

REMEMBER the name, Smith, when you have fine furniture to move or prepare for shipping; every business excels in some particular line; this is the work we are prepared to please the most exacting. Phone 100. SMITH'S STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.

STORAGE place for valuable parcels, in fire-proof vaults; will rent whole vault. Lieberman and Karsch, Independence Bldg.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

We have some very rare bargains in used cars. Call and see them at The G. W. Blake Auto Co.

FOR SALE RANCHES

RANCH FOR RENT OR SALE

To responsible tenant, 240-acre ranch the Divide; very good house and barn; well with windmill; land fenced and cross fenced; raining land averages 45 bushels barley to acre; good pasture, with live water for stock. See owner, 201 Mining Exchange Bldg. between 9 and 1 any morning.

FOR SALE—160 A. of improved land, eastern El Paso Co. 1347 Colo. Ave.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

FOR light housekeeping, modern tent cottages, 3 rooms, furnished, with water inside, gas, electric lights, etc. Idlewild Colony. Inquire 309½ Colorado Bldg.

3-ROOM tent cottages, Idlewild Colony, 105 Cheyenne road; under new management; fully furnished; toilets, electric lights, gas. Call or phone Main 1003.

4-ROOM mod. house; 18th St., west side. Apply Kennebec Hotel. Phone Main 1781.

FULLY modern, 7-room house on car line in Ivywild, $25. Call No. 5 Cheyenne Blvd.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, the best 18-room house on P. P. Ave. 506 E. P. P. Ave.

3-ROOM COTTAGE. $15.00 PER MONTH. 15 S. WAHSATCH AVE.

3-ROOM brick cottage, nicely furnished; rent reasonable. Apply 521 E. Bijou.

3-ROOM house, furnished; lights; gas; close in. 532 E. Kiowa.

4-ROOM, furn. cottage, with garden; cheap to right party. 720 S. Tejon.

5-ROOM flat; modern except heat. 19 E. Boulder.

ONE 2 and one 3-room cottage. 426 E. Platte. Phone 924.

HEATED, modern flat, 4 rooms, bath, nice sleeping porch. 226 E. Yampa.

LARGE, 3-room cottage; furnished and clean. 1011 N. Wahsatch.

BOARD AND ROOMS

DOUGHTY RANCH, Husted, Colo.; 20 minutes from Colorado Springs, on D. & R. G. and Santa Fe R. R.; excellent location; every convenience; bath (hot and cold); telephone; daily mail; good table; plenty fresh eggs and milk. Phone or write.

SUNNY rooms; fine sleeping porches; nourishing meals; reasonable. Home care. Also fine housekeeping rooms. 1715 Wood Ave.

MRS. GOVAN.
501 N. Weber.

MISS HURST.
108 E. Boulder.

MISS HORTON.
428 North Weber street.

WESTOVER—Large south room, with first-class board. Phone 746.

WANTED BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—By woman with child, board and room in exchange for work; small wages. Write K-48, Gaz.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

Any amount, lowest rates; no delay; fire, life, accident, burglary, plate glass liability insurance, surety bonds. Agent Prudential Insurance company.

W. W. WILLIAMSON
Rooms 40 and 41, First National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 476.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Colorado Springs real estate and patented ranches in amounts consistent with the security offered. No delay, as loans are made in our office.

THE STATE REALTY COMPANY
First National Bank Building.

MONEY to loan on household goods, pianos, horses, cattle and all other chattel goods; also to men of permanent employment on their promissory notes, at low rates and easy terms. 303 Colorado Building. Phone 2350.

PRIVATE LOANS — On furniture, pianos, watches, diamonds, horses, cattle or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. C. W. Bohannon, Room 1, 109½ N. Tejon. Phone 2121.

WANT $200 at 7 per cent, secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. A. C. Williams, with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, H. H. goods, cattle, autos; lowest rates; no delays. See us. 31 Bank Bldg.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

RED BREEDERS ATTENTION!

Owing to continued poor health, will sell off my flock of R. C. Rhode Island Reds, consisting of my prize winners and many good breeders.

Pen 1—Eight prize winning yearling hens, scoring from 91 to 94½, mated to a large, dark, rich red cockerel from Owen Farms. Price $25.00.

Pen 2—Six very fine colored pullets, mated to a 2-year-old cock, which was never beaten in the showroom, taking first as cockerel and first as cock. Price $15.00.

Pen 3—Eight yearling hens, mated to a very rich red cockerel. Price $15.00.

Pens 4, 5 and 6—Utility stock; eight yearling hens mated to three March hatched cockerels. Price $10.00.

Pens 7 and 8—Ten pullets, mated to two yearling cocks. Price $12.00.

Pen 9—Twelve off-colored pullets and yearling cock. Price $10.00.

One cockerel, $2.00. Any male bird is worth what I ask for the pen.

100-egg incubator, if taken by Monday, $5.00.

JNO. ELSTON, 420 S. El Paso St.

FOR SALE—Incubators and brooders; Pit Game chickens. For sale or rent, chicken ranch. 1307 Grant. Black 834.

FOR SALE—Nearly new 100-egg Mandy Lee incubator, $8. Phone M. 2606.

OLD TRUSTY incubator and brooder. Apply Mining Exchange cigar stand.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

Drs. J. P. Givens & Laura Givens, graduates under Dr. A. T. Still, founder of osteopathy. Office over Busy Corner.

DR. CONWAY, Still's graduate; post-graduate work under specialists. Phone or call 8 El Paso Bank Bldg.

I LEFT for the east Feb. 21; will be home 1 month. Dr. O. W. Caulk.

MISCELLANEOUS

WALL PAPER; paper hanging; cheapest and best in town. Michael. Phone Main 2762. 1227 E. Boulder St.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

1815 N. El Paso, new bungalow..$20.00
708 S. Cascade, 5 rooms, bath.... 15.00
1221 E. Boulder, 5 rooms, bath.... 12.00
913 N. Cedar, cottage, barn..... 10.00
111 W. Mill, 4 rooms, pantry..... 8.00
2027 N. Weber, 8 rooms..... 15.00
HAHN, 712 E. Columbia. Phone 1775.

3-ROOM tent cottages Idlewild Colony, 105 Cheyenne Road; under new management; fully furnished; toilets, electric lights, gas. Call or phone Main 1003.

8-ROOM house, 2 baths, sleeping porch; strictly modern; suitable for 2 families. 430 E. Willamette. Inquire 321 N. Weber.

9 HOUSES—4 rooms and bath; modern except heat; located at 424 S. Tejon and 416, in rear. Apply 13 N. Tejon.

5-ROOM, fully modern cottage, after March 10. HOT WATER HEAT. 1418 N. Royer. Inquire 20 W. Cache la Poudre.

COZY, 4-room bungalow, with sleeping porch; modern throughout. 511 E. Yampa.

FIVE-ROOM house, barns, chicken yard, at 835 W. Costilla. 4-8H 418 S. Conejos.

4-ROOM, modern cottage. 2519 N. Nevada. Inquire of Mr Livermore, care of Kaufman's.

4 ROOMS, fully modern, $20.00. 809 E. High. Wm. Gray, 26 Independence Bldg.

UNFURNISHED apartment. 114 E. St. Vrain St., Phone 1674.

NEW six-room bungalow; fully modern; $35 per month. 1340 N. Wahsatch.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See janitor or phone 746.

7 ROOMS, modern. 816 E. Kiowa. Phone 2910.

10-ROOM, modern; sleeping porch. 1424 N. Nevada. Call 727 N. Nevada.

4-ROOM house, 107 N. El Paso, $9.00. Inquire, 109, next door.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

YOUR money refunded if Pratts Animal Regulator does not improve your satisfaction. Test it with one or more. Seldomridge Grain Co., 108 S. Tejon St.

AUCTION SALE—Horses, wagons, harness, cows, etc., Tuesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock. If you have anything to sell, call or phone Main 98. Alamo Livery, 19 E. Cucharas.

LIVESTOCK bought and sold on commission; some good values in work stock and vehicles. Office, Room 20 Midland Blk. Ph. 1897. W. W. Mosher.

FIVE teams for sale. 603 W. Huerfano. Phone Main 722.

TO TRADE

A SNAP FOR SOMEONE

I have an 11-room, also a 14-room strictly modern houses, valued at $13,000, in 500 block north. There is an incumbrance of $5,500 against these houses; can run as long as wanted. The owner wants nice 5 or 6-room house for the above equity. Someone is going to get a good deal. Why not you?

ORA CHAPPELL, AGENT
Room 22 Midland Block.

A QUARTER section of wheat and grass land; 7 miles from a good town, in Wills Co., North Dakota; for a small residence in good part of the city, near car line. Write K-4, Gazette.

25-35 RIFLE for 12-guage Winchester pump shotgun. Address H-98, Gaz.

TRADE $400 equity in 4-room cottage. What have you? Address G-52, Gaz.

PAINTING & PAPERING

PAINTING and papering; rooms calcimined, $3. Phones M. 3152, M. 3657-W.

Massage and Manicure

MME. C. SCHRADER, scientific massage parlors. Swedish movements; moved to 311-2 Hagerman Bldg.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD furniture; cook stove; Singer machine; 2 sanitary couches; window tent. 1616 Washington.

HIGH-GRADE furniture for sale, leaving town; no sickness. 414 S. Tejon.

REMEMBER our carpet store when in need of rugs. 821 E. Pikes Peak.

Watch and Clock Repairing

Watches cleaned, 50c; main spring, 50c; clocks called for and delivered at reasonable prices; work guaranteed. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 641.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT—Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette Building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A WEBER Parlor Grand, fine condition, $350.00. Knight-Campbell's, 122 N. Tejon.

SEE our bargains in slightly used pianos. Knight-Campbell's, 122 N. Tejon.

For Sale Rooming Houses

FOR SALE—Good rooming house, cheap; must leave town. Write K-14, Gazette.

BATHS

MOORFIELD'S sulphur steam baths, 75c; 9 for $5.00. Main 1056. 324½ N. Tejon.

MINES AND MINING

WANTED—From the owner, mining proposition; placer; give careful description and proposition in first letter. Box 519, Edmond, Okla.

PERSONAL

DETECTIVE service and collection agency. We know our business. P. O. Box 312.

Wants

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

Hotel Ormonde, 19 S. Cascade Ave. Steam-heated rooms; hot and cold water. Special rates by week or month. Permanent or transient. Phone 838.

FOR RENT—Lower floor, 5 rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping, furnace, coal and gas ranges. Call from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. 517 N. Nevada; or Gardner Shoe Co.

THE SAVOY

Elegant rooms, single or en suite, with or without sleeping porches; garage; fine grounds, only two blocks north of Antlers hotel. 24 W. Bijou.

NICE sunny rooms on second floor, sleeping porches; housekeeping rooms on third floor. 611 N. Cascade. Phone 2438.

HOUSEKEEPING tent cottages, 1 or 3 rooms, with toilet, electric lights, gas, water inside. Idlewild Colony. Inquire 309½ Colorado Bldg.

MODERN room and sleeping porch; one healthy person; $10 month. Phone 1668.

SUITE housekeeping rooms, modern; private kitchen, with gas range. 323 E. Boulder.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, single or en suite; also 1-room cottage in rear. 21 S. Corona.

MODERN 3-room flat; sleeping porch; very complete; reasonable. 507 N. Tejon.

4-ROOM apartment, completely furnished, first floor, east front. Call Sunday or evenings. 1418 N. Corona.

2 NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, strictly modern. 422 E. Pikes Peak.

ROOMS, single or en suite. 6 Boulder Crescent.

NICE rooms for gentlemen, very reasonable. 116 E. Boulder.

TWO nice, light housekeeping rooms, on 1st floor. 516 N. Tejon. Main 2066.

TWO or four-room flat; modern; heat, light furnished; north. Phone 2198.

LARGE front room, with alcove. 36 W. Bijou.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping. 229 S. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, modern. 6 E. Willamette.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Dairy herd; pedigree Holstein bull and about 12 yearling Holstein heifers. Also TO RENT dairy ranch; 200 acres; with good summer trade; 20 miles north of Colorado Springs; excellent railway service. Address K-5, Gazette.

GOOD loans for sale: $3,500.00 at 8 per cent; $3,500.00 at 7 per cent; $3,000.00 at 7 per cent; $250.00 at 10 per cent. W. W. Williamson, 40 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

NEARLY new freight elevator; also interior fittings and doors for 14x14 refrigerator, suitable for meat market. Call Main 1998.

SEWING machines, all makes, $5 and up; rented, $1.50 mo.; cleaned and adjusted, $1. Guaranteed. Chase Sewing Machine Co., 305 S. Tejon. Phone 2031.

FOR SALE, $350—Nearly new handsome mahogany case upright piano; if sold before March 6, will take $180 cash. Apply Postoffice Box 56, City.

1912 7-H. P. EXCELSIOR; 1912 7 h.-p. Harley-Davidson; A-1 condition; cheap for cash buyer. Stratton Motor Co.

PHONE Main 837 for printing, every description. Star Printing Co., 529 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Boy's wheel, "Yale," 21-inch frame; coaster brake. 706 W. Pikes Peak.

SPLENDID make upright piano; good condition; $75. J. D. Hillbrand, 125½ N. Tejon.

GOOD square piano; must sell immediately, at your own price. J. D. Hillbrand, 125½ N. Tejon.

NEW Standard typewriter, $54.50; $3.00 cash, $3.00 per month; none better. Dr. M. Hook, Colorado City.

FINE Mathushek Grand piano, only slightly used; must be sold; any reasonable offer takes it. Write K-9, Gaz.

$550 HIGH-GRADE upright piano, if sold in few days, $275. Call south door, 1203 N. Tejon, 12 to 2.

FOR RENT—Piano. Address K-38, Gazette.

FOR SALE or trade, new player piano. A. B. C., Gazette.

LAWN manure and soil, per load, $1.50. Phone 722. 603 W. Huerfano.

FRESH cow for sale, young, $85.00. 218 E. Lowell.

COTTAGE tent at 16 E. Dale. Call 723 N. Tejon. Phone 2562.

LAWN manure, black and pulverized fine. Phone M. 3291. $1.00 load.

SPLIT kindling, $1.50 per wagon load; 5 large sacks kindling, $1. Phone 2141.

PIANO for sale, good tone, upright; only $85 cash. P. O. Box 58, City.

FOR RENT RANCHES

FARM FOR RENT.

Farm of 170 acres, near Colorado Springs; 30 acres under cultivation, well improved, will only rent to one who will buy team, tools and feed now on farm. Will rent for cash or grain rent. P. O. Box 387.

For Sale or Exchange

WANT TEXAS LAND

A 6-room house, with summer kitchen; modern except heat; price, $2,500; clear. Owner wants small tract near Houston, Tex.

ORA CHAPPELL
Room 22 Midland Block.

I MATCH trades, any state. List your exchange with me. "It's worth your while." R. J. Seaman (Exchange Specialist), First National Bank Building.

HOMESTEAD relinquishment, cheap if taken at once. Address K-6, Gaz.

Wants

FOR SALE Real Estate

IF YOU WANT

to buy a home for just about half what it is worth, see me at once, for I have three or four that must be sold regardless of price. Don't put it off another day, but call and see me today.

ORA CHAPPELL
22 Midland Block.

FOR SALE

Bungalow, new, never been occupied; you get all there is in it; has 6 rooms, including sun parlor or sleeping porch; hot water heat; grate in parlor; fine gas range in kitchen; in fact, it is modern in every respect; large basement, with furnace room, laundry and store room; located in the north part of the city, on street car line; full 50x190 ft. lot, facing east; cement walks around the house; and, in fact, we can make an attractive price for a quick turn, and can give terms if desired. We will be glad to tell you all about it if you will call on us.

A. B. Williams & Co.
Phone 1260. 113 N. Tejon St.

THE BIRDS ARE SINGING IN THE TREES AROUND THIS BUNGALOW

6 rooms, modern; fireplace; sleeping porch; sun porches; living room 13x23; large grounds, 100x400 feet; creek running through the place, fed by springs; garage and outbuildings; all kinds of flowering shrubs and shade trees; one block to car line; $6,500.00 is way below cost, but the owner has moved away and wants to sell. Will you offer $5,000.00?

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
113 N. Tejon St. Phone 1260.

FOR SALE

A 6-room NEW bungalow; fully modern, with hot water heat; full-sized cement basement; corner lot; all material used in the house was selected by owner, and nothing but the highest grade being used. Owner must leave this week for a lower altitude; will sell at a bargain, and will give good terms.

INTERSTATE INV. & REALTY CO.
22 Midland Block.

FOR A LITTLE DOWN AND A LITTLE EACH MONTH

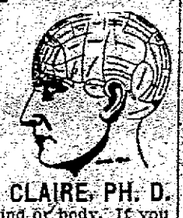
You can buy this 5-room bungalow at a bargain, located N. E.; might consider clear trade for first payment. K-30, Gazette.

SNAPS in real estate. A few choice scattered quarters for sale at a bargain in Kit Carson county, if taken at once for cash. Other land joining selling at double the price, on terms. Write A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo., for further description.

TWO strictly modern bungalows, just being completed; 5 rooms; sun parlor, sleeping porch; hot water heat; very reasonable; terms to suit. 2112 and 2116 N. Tejon. See owner there, or phone 1844.

CLAIRVOYANTS

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"
CONSULT THE
FAMOUS
PSYCHIC
SEER
AND
HEALER



ALEXANDER ST. CLAIRE, PH. D.

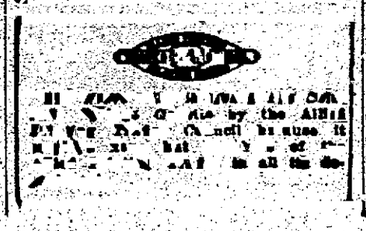
If you are ill in mind or body. If you are in doubt or trouble, unhappy or unsuccessful, no matter what the nature or cause of your illness or difficulties may be, call on this gifted man—he will help you or take no pay. His advice and help is always absolutely reliable.

Consultation hours: 10 to 11 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 8. Rooms 206 and 207 Hagerman Bldg. Free New Thought reading room open to the public.

SPIRITUAL meeting, Sunday evenings, room 51, National hotel, Colo. City. Mrs. Wheeler. Advice given on all matters, especially mining matters. Hours, 1 to 8 p. m.

FOUND

FOUND—Bicycle. Owner call, identify same. 228 Cheyenne Ave., block High school.



Wants

LOST

LOST—At door of Perkins hall, Feb. 15, after Dr. Clark's reading, a fur neckpiece of Persian lamb, trimmed with marten. Reward for return to Gazette.

LOST—An old soldier's pension money, two $20 bills and two $10 bills. Finder keep $20 for return of balance to Gazette.

LOST—Small black purse, containing $12.25 and key; probably in Short Line yards or going from them to 900 S. Conejos. Reward, this office.

BETWEEN Busy Corner and P. O., 10 books 1-cent stamps and 10 books 2-cent stamps. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Black purse containing $1.50 in silver, between Kaufman's store and Monument St., Tejon or Cascade. Return to Gazette.

CYRUS bicycle, taken from Y. M. C. A., Friday evening. Finder please return to Collins Conner, at Postal Telegraph, for reward.

BUCKLE—White enamel and gold, lost on Saturday eve., between Opera house and Latonia Aprts. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—Between 14th St. and Bethel hospital, Sunday morning, leather suitcase. Please return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—In or near Burns theater, March 1, a part of diamond and pearl bowknot pin. Return Gazette. Liberal reward.

LOST—Several weeks ago, on way to Country club, antique bead handbag. Return Gazette. Liberal reward.

BROWN alligator, folding pocketbook; money, receipts, handkerchief, personal cards. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Thin gold chain with small pin, Saturday night. Reward if returned to Gazette.

BROWN fox muff, between Santa Fe depot and Busy Corner. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—1422 N. Tejon and 1700 N. Royer, small, open-face, silver watch. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—$5.00, bet. 200 E. Platte block or on N. Tejon, about 8:25 a. m. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Fox terrier, male dog; white and black spots on head and tail. Return 612 E. Columbia. Reward.

LOST—Stromberg carburetor, No. 4; type B.; probably in north end. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—On Fountain road, artificial arm. Reward if returned to Gazette.

SMALL, black purse; money and keys. Reward at Gazette.

THREE keys, one Yale, one flat and door key. Return this office.

GIRLS' black tennis slippers. Reward at Gazette.

WATERMAN fountain pen, No. 12. Reward at Gazette.

BOY'S black fur glove, on Tejon car from Ivywild. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $8; in business section. Reward, this office.

LOST—Pair gentleman's nose glasses. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MIDWEST OIL COMPANY.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MIDWEST OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, room 515 Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Thursday, the 6th day of March, 1913, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Directors, of considering and passing upon the conduct of the business of the corporation since the last annual meeting of the stockholders and for the transaction of all business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will close March 5, and will reopen the day following the final adjournment of the meeting.

O. H. SHOUP, President.
J. L. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 6, 1913. To the Stockholders of The C. K. & N. Mining Company:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The C. K. & N. Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 211, Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1913, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of the said Company to serve for the ensuing year, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will close for this meeting at 4:00 p. m. on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

K. MACDERMID, Secretary.

DIVIDEND

The second dividend of 1¾ per cent on the Preferred Stock of THE INTERMOUNTAIN RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY will be paid March 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28, 1913.

Books for transfer of stock will be closed from March 1, to March 5, 1913, both dates inclusive.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to stockholders.

E. C. VAN DIEST, President.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE COURT.
Suffolk, ss.

To David Kidney, Anna Kelley and James Kelley, and all others interested in the estate of Mary Kidney, late of Boston, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, Francis R. Boyd, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court for allowance the first account of his administration on said estate and application has been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the third day of April, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said account should not be allowed and distribution made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Butte Daily Post and The Gazette, newspapers published in Butte, Montana, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, respectively, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy hereof to the last known address of said David Kidney, Anna Kelley and James Kelley fourteen days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROBERT GRANT, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

ARTHUR W. DOLAN, Register.

NOTICE
TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALERT GOLD MINING COMPANY

All the real estate of The Alert Gold Mining Company has heretofore been sold under foreclosure of Deed of Trust, and conveyed to a new Colorado corporation called THE ELMOHAR MINING COMPANY. Stockholders of The Alert Gold Mining Company can acquire stock in THE ELMOHAR MINING COMPANY before the first day of May, 1913, by applying to Mr K. Mackenzie, Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and paying their proportionate share of the debts of the old Company.

Mr. Mackenzie will give full information concerning the matter upon application.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

I, Chas Chapman, City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, hereby certify that the following petition for amendment to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs was presented to the City Council on March 1, 1913, and that same was duly certified to the said Council on March 1, 1913, as containing more than 5 per cent of the total vote cast for all candidates for Governor in the City of Colorado Springs at an election held in said City on November 5, 1912; and that Council by resolution instructed the City Clerk to place said question upon the official ballot to be used at the election to be held in said City on April 1, 1913, in order that the qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs may cast their votes for or against said amendment, which amendment is as follows, to-wit:

A PROPOSAL TO AMEND PARAGRAPH (D) RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, OF SECTION 85 OF ARTICLE XIII OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS:

That paragraph (d) of Section 85 of Article XIII of the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

(d) On the eleventh day preceding any municipal election, except the second general municipal election, the clerk shall deliver to the registration committee of each precinct the proper registration list, and on the tenth day preceding any election, except the second general municipal election, thus to be held, or if that day be a legal holiday or a Sunday, then on the succeeding day, the registration committee for each precinct shall sit from nine o'clock a. m. until nine o'clock p. m. at some suitable place within the precinct to be provided by the Clerk, and shall place on said registration lists the names of all qualified electors of that precinct who are not registered and who shall present themselves for registration and comply with the requirements prescribed by the general registration laws of the state.

That this amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of May, A. D. 1913.

COPPER QUOTATIONS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	4	4½
Alaska G. M.	13¾	13⅞
Anaconda	37⅞	38
American Zinc	29⅞	30
Arizona Commercial	3¾	3⅞
Butte and London	28	32
Butte and Superior	32	32¼
Calumet and Arizona	63¾	64
Calumet & Hecla	470	475
Centennial	15	15½
C. O. D.		7
Copper Range	46½	46¾
Daly West	3½	4
Davis Daly	1	1½
East Butte	13¼	13¾
El Paso Con	5⅞	6
Ely Cons	15	15¼
Franklin	6⅞	7
Giroux Cons.	3	3½
Goldfield Florence	50	52
Granby	62½	63
Greene Cananea Cons.	8¼	8½
Indiana	13¾	14
Iron Blossom	130	135
Isle Royale	25	25½
Lake Copper	16½	16⅞
Mohawk	51	51½
Nevada Hills	1¼	1⅝
New Baltic	87	94
North Butte	27½	28
Nipissing	8⅞	9
Ohio Copper	64	69
Old Dominion	49	50
Osceola	89	90
Pond Creek	28½	28¾
Quincy	59	59½
Ray Central	2¾	3
Shannon	11¼	11½
Shattuck	25	25½
Sioux Cons.	5	5
Superior Copper	30	30¼
Superior and Boston	3½	4
Tamarack	30	30½
Tuloroa	50	75
United Fruit	172	173½
United Verde Ext.	70	72
Wolverine	67	68

BOND LIST

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.	Bid.	Ask.
Atchison general 4s	97	97¼
do convertible 5s	101½	102½
Armour 4½s	90¾	90¾
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	87	87½
C. B. & Q. joint 4s	94¾	95
do Illinois 4s	96	97
do general 4s	94¾	95
Central Pacific first 4s	94¼	95
Chicago Ry. 5s	99¼	99½
C. R. I. & P. refund. 4s	87¼	87½
do coll. trust 4s	63½	64
Colo. Southern first 4s	92¾	93
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	87	89
Missouri Pacific 4s	69	70
So. Pac. first refund 4s	92	92¼
do collateral 4s		95¾
Southern Railway 4s	77¾	78
Union Pacific first 4s	93½	93¾
do convertible 4s	94	94¾
do refunding 4s	93	93½
U. S. S. cor. sink. fund 5s	100½	100¾
U. S. 2s registered	100¾	101
U. S. 2s coupons	100¾	101¼
U. S. 3s registered	102½	103¼
U. S. 3s coupons	102½	103¼
U. S. 4s registered	113½	114
U. S. 4s coupons	113⅞	114¾
Wabash first 4s	81	82
Western Union 4½s	94	94¼

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, March 4.—Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.

Bar silver, 59¾c.

Mexican dollars, 45c.

Agricultural education will form an important section of the International Congress of Agriculture at Ghent, Belgium, in June.

CHICAGO MARKET

[illegible]

CHANGES IN SUPPLIES

NEW YORK, March 4.—Special cable and telegraphic communications received by Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies, as compared with previous account:

Available supply:

Wheat—United States, east Rockies, decreased 500,000 bushels.

United States, west Rockies, decreased 252,000.

Canada, decreased 367,000.

Total, United States and Canada, decreased 1,249,000.

Afloat for and in Europe, increased 4,000,000.

Total, American and European, increased 2,721,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, increased 1,505,000.

Oats—United States and Canada, increased 1,168,000.

The leading decreases and increases reported this week follow.

Decreases: Portland, Me., 298,000 bushels; Manitoba, 160,000; Knoxville, 152,000; Minneapolis private elevators, 105,000.

Increases: Port Huron, 50,000 bushels.

LONDON WOOL

LONDON, March 4.—There was a large attendance at the opening of the second series of wool sales today. The offerings amounted to 9,492 bales. Demand was keen for home and continental spinners, but Americans were quiet. Coarse cross breds advanced 5 per cent and other grades ranged from unchanged to five per cent higher. The continent secured the best Punto Arenas at 1s ½d.

COTTON MARKET

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				11.60
October	11.57	11.66	11.57	11.56
December	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.56
January	11.55	11.55	11.51	11.51
March	12.37	12.40	12.36	12.35
May	12.08	12.10	12.05	12.06
July	11.98	12.03	11.97	11.98
August	11.89	11.92	11.88	11.85
Spot				12.75

SUGAR

NEW YORK, March 4.—Raw sugar, steady. Muscovado, 89 test, $3.64; centrifugal, 96 test, $3.54; molasses, 89 test, $2.79; refined, steady.

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	03	03½
C. C. Con	01	02
C. K. & N.	11	14
Dante	02¼	02⅝
Dr. Jack Pot	05¾	06½
Elkton	60¾	61½
El Paso	575	600
Fanny R.	02½	04
Findley	04½	.05
Gold Dollar Con	.11⅞	14
Gold Sovereign	02½	02¾
Isabella	12	12¼
Jack Pots	05¼	05¾
Mary McKinney	63⅞	64
Moon Anchor	..	01
Old Gold	02¾	03½
Pharmacist	01½	02½
Portland	98	100
Vindicator	96	97
Work	..	01

UNLISTED

	Bid.	Ask.
Golden Cycle	..	500
Jennie Sample	05¼	07
Jerry J.	05	05¾
U. G. M.	04⅞	05

PROSPECTS

	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	005	..
Banner	01¾	02¼
Black Jack	01¾	02¼
Bob Lee	..	008
Gold Bond	006	01¼
Hart	..	02
Kittie Lane	01¼	.03
Keystone	..	01
Little Pudk	005	007
Mary Nevin	..	04
New Haven	002	..
Raven & B. H.	06½	07
Republic	005	007
Requa Savage	..	02
Rose M.	006	..

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid.	Ask.
Colo. G. Camp	..	005
Favorite	..	002
Flower West	003	01
Gold Hill	..	001
Greater Gold Belt	0015	005
Hayden Gold	..	002
Matoa	005	..
O. K.	..	005
Olive B.	002	..
Tenderfoot H.	0035	01

SEPARATE SALES

Acacia, 1,000 at 3; Elkton, 70 at 60; Gold Dollar, 3,000 at 12, 2,000; Isabella, 2,000 at 12; Jack Pot, 1,500 at 5¼; Mary McK., 1,500 at 64; Vindicator, 500 at 97; U. G. M., 2,000 at 5, 20 at 4½; Beaver, 2,000 at 2.

METALS

NEW YORK, March 4.—Copper, steady, spot to June, $14.37½@14.75.

Tin, quiet; spot and March, $47.75@48.25.

Lead, steady, $4.25@4.35.

Spelter, steady, $5.15@5.25.

Iron, steady, unchanged.

Difficult-arrivals, 810 tons. Exports for this month, 6,105 tons.

London copper, dull. Spot, £66; futures, £66 2s 6d.

London tin; firm. Spot, £215; futures, £218 15s.

London lead, £16 5s.

London spelter, £24 15s.

Iron, Cleveland warrants, 63s 9d in London.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Lead, stronger, $4.22½@4.25.

Spelter, higher, $6.17½@6.20.

WOOL

ST. LOUIS, March 4. Wool, steady; territory and western mediums, 21@25c; fine, mediums, 18@20c; fine, 13@17c.

BOSTON, March 4.—Very little domestic wool is changing hands, with values showing an easier tendency. Interest in the new clip is increasing but active bidding has not yet begun. Old ungraded territory brings 19c and eight months Texas sells for 18 to 19c.

Swedish railroads have decided to adopt flashlights in the signaling system.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, March 4.—Wall street's chief interest today lay in the progress of events at Washington. So far as was revealed by the stock market, the barometer of sentiment in the financial district, the coming into power of the Democratic administration was the occasion of shifting of position, for the market was dull and narrow most of the day.

The street saw nothing in the inaugural address of President Wilson to awaken apprehension. Definite indications of the attitude of the administration on matters of concern in the financial district are awaited with eagerness. In the absence of such indications today the market was permitted to drift. As the day progressed the tone became heavier. A few of the prominent stocks, including Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Steel, Amalgamated and Smelting, lost a point or so. Selling was at no time heavy, however.

The market missed the sustaining influence of the recent European buying. London did little in this market. Berlin sold Canadian Pacific, which lost nearly three points. Foreign markets were less cheerful. German bankers were again in this market today, offering 5 per cent for 30-day money, "exchange guaranteed."

Traction stocks enjoyed no further rise on the strength of the approval of the subway contracts, which was discounted in yesterday's quick upturn. New Haven, which still feels the effect of its poor January statement, fell to 122¾, the lowest for a quarter of a century. American Coal Products, against which suit was instituted yesterday, fell 7 points.

Bonds were irregular, with further heaviness of some important issues. Total sales, par value, $2,157,000.

United States bonds unchanged on call.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes. Close.
Amal. Copper	71⅝	70	70⅝	71½
Am. Can	34¼	32½	33	34¾
do pfd.	123½	123	123½	123¾
Am. C. & F.	51¾	51¼	51½	51¼
Am. Ice Sec.	25¾	25	25	24½
Am. Locomotive	37	36½	36½	36½
Am. Malt. pfd.	53	52	52	..
Am. Smelting	70⅞	69¾	69⅞	71
Am. T. & T.	132¾	132½	132¾	133
Am. Wool, pfd.	..	..	78¾	..
Anaconda	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	37
Atchison	102¾	102	102	102¾
do pfd.	100¼	100	100	..
Bal. & Ohio	101⅜	101¼	101¼	102¼
Bethlehem Steel	37½	36¼	36¼	37¼
B. R. Transit	91⅜	90	90¼	90½
Can. Pacific	232¼	230½	231½	234
Ches. & Ohio	75⅛	74¼	74½	75
C., G. W.	15	14¾	14¾	15
C., M. & St. P.	109¾	108¾	108¾	109⅞
Chi. & Nor.	135½	135	135	135½
Chino	40¾	39¾	39⅞	40¼
C. F. & Iron	35	34½	34½	34¾
Colo. & S.	..	..	27½	27
do 1st pfd.	..	..	69	..
Con. Gas	133½	132½	132½	134½
Corn Products	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	11
do pfd.	..	..	69	69¾
D. & R. G. pfd.	..	..	36½	36⅛
Dis. Securities	18¾	17¼	17¼	..
Sears	..	..	197½	199
Erie	28¼	27¾	27¾	28¼
do 1st pfd.	45	44½	44½	44¾
Gen. Electric	139½	138¾	138¾	139¾
Goldfield Cons.	3	3¼	2⅞	3
Gt. Nor. pfd.	127¾	127	127	127½
Gt. Nor. Ore	..	..	35¾	35¾
Ill. Central	..	..	124	125½
Inspir. Copper	17¾	17¼	17½	17½
Inter. Met.	18¾	17	17⅛	18¼
do pfd.	62¼	59½	60	61⅛
Inter. Har., pfd.	..	..	112	..
Int. Paper, pfd.	..	..	46½	45
Kan. City So.	..	..	24¾	25
Lehigh Valley	158⅛	156½	156½	158¼
L. & Nash.	135½	134½	134⅛	135½
Mackay	76⅛	75	75	..
Manhattan	..	..	131	137
Mex. Petroleum	71½	69¾	69¾	71¾
Miami Copper	23½	23	23	23½
M., S.P. & S.S.M.	136	135½	136	136⅝
M., K. & T.	26	25¾	26	26
Mo. Pacific	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
Nat. Biscuit	..	..	117	117¼
Nevada Cons.	18¾	18	18	17⅞
N. Y. Air Brake	..	..	74	..
N. Y. Central	107⅛	106½	106½	107½
N.Y., N.H. & H.	125¼	123¼	123¼	125¼
N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31	31½	30½
Nor. & W.	..	..	105½	105½
Nor. Pacific	117	116	116	116¾
Pacific Mail	28½	28¾	28¾	28½
Pac. T. & T.	..	..	32	..
Pennsylvania	120½	119⅞	119½	120¼
P. S. Car	..	..	28	27⅞
Ry. S. Spring	..	..	29	28⅞
Ray Cons.	20	19	19	19½
Reading	159	157⅞	157⅞	158⅝
Rep. I. & S.	24¾	23	23	..
Rock Island	..	..	22⅞	27⅞
do pfd.	38¾	38½	38½	39½
St. L. & S. F. 2	..	..	25	25
Southern Pac.	100⅝	99½	99⅝	100½
Southern Ry.	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¾
do pfd.	..	..	38	38
Texas Oil	114½	111	114	115
Texas & Pac.	18¾	18½	18½	..
Union B. & P.	6	5¾	5¾	6
Union Pacific	154⅜	153⅛	153⅝	154⅝
do pfd.	85¼	85	85	85⅛
U. S. Rubber	62¾	61	61¼	66
do 1st pfd.	..	..	106	106
U. S. Steel	62⅞	61¾	61¾	62½
do pfd.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
do S. F. 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	100⅝
Utah Copper	54⅝	53	53¼	54½
Wabash, pfd.	..	..	12½	12
West. Maryland	..	..	42⅝	42
Western Union	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	68
Westinghouse	70¼	69⅝	69¾	70⅛
W. & L. E.	..	..	6¼	6¾
Woolworth	97½	95¼	95⅞	98½

EASTERN LIVE STOCK

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900. Strong; steers, $7.00@9.80; cows and heifers, $3.75@7.80; calves, $5.50@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Slow; 5 to 10c higher; top, $8.35; bulk, $8.20@8.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. Strong; lambs, $7.00@8.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 2,100 Texans; steady; native beef steers, $5.75@9.00; cows and heifers, $4.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.75; southern steers, $6.25@7.95; cows and heifers, $3.75@6.50; calves, $5.00@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,500; 5 to 10c lower; pigs and lights, $8.50@8.65; mixed and butchers, $8.40@8.65; good heavy, $8.35@8.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady; native muttons, $5.50@6.35; lambs, $7.00@8.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 400 southerns. Steady to strong; native steers, $7.50@9.00; southern steers, $6.75@8.25; southern cows and heifers, $4.25@7.00, native cows and heifers, $4.25@8.25; stockers and feders, $6.75@8.25; bulls, $5.25@6.75; calves, $6.50@10.00; western steers, $6.75@8.50; western cows, $4.25@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; 5@10c lower; bulk, $8.25@8.35; heavy, $8.20@8.30; packers and butchers, $8.25@8.40; light, $8.30@8.40; pigs, $7.25@7.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Steady; muttons, $5.60@6.50; Colorado lambs, $7.50@8.40; range wethers and yearlings, $5.00@7.50; range ewes, $4.00@6.25.

K. C. GRAIN MARKET

KANSAS CITY, March 4.—Close: Wheat—May, 85½c; July, 84⅝@⅞c. Corn—May, 71½@⅝c; July, 72¾@⅞c. Oats—May, 34⅞c.

Menthol is now $28 a pound. Recently it was only $2. The supply is "cornered."

I, Chas. Chapman, City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, hereby certify, that the following petition for amendment to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs, was presented to the City Council of said City on February 2, 1913, and that same was duly certified to the said Council on March 1, 1913, as containing more than 5% of the total vote for all candidates for Governor in the City of Colorado Springs at an election held in said City on November 5, 1912, and the Council by resolution instructed the City Clerk to place said question upon the official ballot to be used at the election to be held in said City on April 1, 1913, in order that the qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs may cast their votes for or against said amendment, which amendment is as follows, to-wit:

PETITION TO INITIATE

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, legal voters and qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, do hereby respectfully order and demand that: the following proposed amendments to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, shall be submitted to the legal voters of the said City of Colorado Springs for their adoption or rejection at the polls at the next general municipal election not held within thirty days after this petition is filed; and each of the signers hereto for himself or herself, as the case may be, says:

I sign this petition in my own proper person only, and I am a qualified elector and legal voter of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado; my residence address and the date of signing this petition are clearly written after my name. The proposed amendments to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs are as follows:

A PROPOSAL TO AMEND SECTION 3 OF ARTICLE II, SECTION 27 OF ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 84, 97 AND 103 OF ARTICLE XIII, AND TO REPEAL SECTION 28 OF ARTICLE V, AND SECTIONS 98, 99, 104, 105 AND 106 OF ARTICLE XIII OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Be it Enacted by the People of the City of Colorado Springs:

That Section 3 of Article II of the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. **Officers—Terms**—The elective officers of the City shall be a Mayor and four Councilmen, each of whom shall be elected at large by the qualified electors of the City. The term of all elective officers hereafter elected shall commence at 10.00 o'clock A. M. on the third Tuesday of April following their election, and shall be for four years and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, provided that the two councilmen elected in 1911 shall hold office until 10.00 o'clock A. M. of the third Tuesday of April, 1915, and the Mayor and the two councilmen elected in 1913 shall hold office until 10:00 o'clock A. M. of the third Tuesday in April, 1917.

Section 27 of Article V shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 27. **Commissioners of Departments.** The Mayor shall be the Commissioner of Water and Water Works. Each Councilman shall be the Commissioner of the department to which he is nominated and elected, as hereinafter provided. Until such departments are filled by election, as hereinafter provided, the Mayor shall assign a Councilman to each one of the four departments, and may change such assignments at his pleasure. At the general municipal election in 1915 and thereafter there shall be elected a Councilman as Commissioner of Public Works and Property, and a Councilman as Commissioner of Public Health and Sanitation; and at the general municipal election in 1917, and thereafter, there shall be elected a Councilman as Commissioner of Finance and a Councilman as Commissioner of Public Safety.

Sections 87, 97 and 103 of Article XIII shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 84. **General and Special Municipal Elections**—

A municipal election shall be held in the City on the first Tuesday of April in 1915, and on the first Tuesday in April of every second year thereafter, and shall be known as the "General Municipal Election."

All other municipal elections that may be held by authority of this Charter or of general law shall be known as "Special Municipal Elections."

Sec. 97. **Form of Ballots**—The Clerk shall cause the ballots to be printed, bound, numbered, endorsed and authenticated as provided by State law, except as otherwise required in this Charter.

Except that the crosses here shown shall be omitted, and that in place of the names and officers here shown shall be substituted the names of the actual candidates and the offices for which they are respectively nominated, the ballots shall be in substantially the following form:

General (or special) municipal election, City of Colorado Springs. (Inserting date thereof.)

Instructions—To vote for any person, make a cross (X) mark with ink in the square in the appropriate column according to your choice, at the right of the name voted for. Vote your first choice in the first column; vote your second choice in the second column; vote in the third column for all the other candidates whom you wish to support; vote only one first choice and only one second choice for any one office. Do not vote more than one choice for one person, as only one choice will count for any one candidate by this ballot.

If you wrongly mark, tear, or deface this ballot, return it, and obtain another.

	First Choice.	Second Choice.	Other Choices.
FOR MAYOR.			
Richard Roe.			X
James Hoe.	X		
John Doe.		X	
Henry Poe.			X
Louis Coe.			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE.			
Frank Smith.	X		
Harry Jones.		X	
Fred Brown.			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY.			
Hiram Black.	X		
Robert White.			
FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PROPERTY.			
Henry White.			
Richard Black.		X	
Edward Green.			X
John Gray.	X		
FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.			
Mary Doe.	X		
Frank Clark.			X
Henry Allen.		X	
Alice Brown.			
Andrew Johnson.			X
Anna Williams.			X

Sec. 103. **Canvass of Returns and Determination of Results of Election.** As soon as the polls are closed, the precinct officers shall immediately open the ballot boxes, take therefrom and count the ballots in public view, and enter the total number thereof on the tally sheet provided therefor by the City Clerk. They shall also carefully enter the number of first-choice, second-choice and other-choice votes for each candidate on said tally sheet and make return thereof to the City Clerk as provided by law.

Only one vote shall be counted for any candidate on any one ballot, and but the highest of two or more choices on one ballot for one and the same candidate being void.

If two and not more choices for any office are voted in the first-choice column on any one ballot, they shall both be counted as second choices, and all other choices voted on that ballot for that office shall be counted as other choices.

If three or more choices for any one office are voted in the first-choice column on any one ballot, all choices voted on that ballot for that office shall be counted as other choices.

If two or more choices for any one office are voted in the second-choice column on any one ballot, they shall be counted as other choices.

Except as hereinbefore provided, all choices shall be counted as marked on the ballot.

The City Clerk shall then determine the successful candidates as hereinafter provided in this section.

The person receiving a majority, as hereinafter in this section defined, of first-choice votes cast at an election for any office shall be elected to that office: **Provided**, that if no candidate shall receive such a majority of the first-choice votes for such office, then a canvass shall be made of the second-choice votes received by each candidate for the office; said second-choice votes shall then be added to the first-choice votes received by each candidate for the office, and the candidate receiving the largest number of said first-choice and second-choice votes combined, if such votes constitute a majority, shall be elected thereto; and, **Provided, further**, that if no candidate shall have such a majority after adding the first-choice and second-choice votes, then a canvass shall be made of the other-choice votes received by each candidate for the office; said other-choice votes shall then be added to the first-choice and the second-choice votes received by each candidate for the office, and the candidate having the largest number of first-choice, second-choice and other-choice votes combined shall be elected to such office.

A tie between two or more candidates shall be decided in favor of the one having the largest number of first-choice votes. If two or more are equal in that respect, then the candidate among them having the largest number of second-choice votes shall be elected. If this will not decide, then the result shall be determined by lot under the direction of the City Clerk.

Whenever the word "majority" is used in this section it shall mean more than one-half of the total number of first-choice votes for the office in question cast at such election.

And Be it Further Enacted by the People of the City of Colorado Springs:

That Section 3 of Article II, Section 27 of Article V, and Sections 84, 97 and 103 of Article XIII, as above amended, of the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of May, A. D. 1913; and that Section 28 of Article V and Sections 98, 99, 104, 105 and 106 of Article XIII of said Charter are hereby repealed, to take effect on the first day of May, A. D. 1913.

The Haskin Letter

COOPERATIVE MARKETING
XI.—IN OTHER COUNTRIES.
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Continued From Page Four.)

next two decades than in the past twenty years. In almost every country it has encountered the same opposition that it encounters in the United States—the unwillingness of the non-cooperative wholesaler and manufacturer to recognize it, the disposition in some quarters to refuse it credit, and the determination of retailers to suppress it. But in the face of all obstacles the movement has gone forward rapidly, the few small, weak and scattered societies of yesterday have grown into powerful federated associations whose credit is second only to that of the government under which they exist, and which can command unlimited funds for deposit and investment. But with all their expansion no one has noticed that it has inflicted any serious hardship upon the private retailer. Of course, many of them have been forced to go into other businesses, but it has simply meant fewer and better private stores, where larger sales make smaller profits possible, and where better business methods result in a saving to the consumer, while not restricting the reasonable net profits of the merchant.

Tomorrow: SOUTHERN EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

DENVER LIVE STOCK

DENVER, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Strong; beef steers, $8.50@8.25; cows and heifers, $4.75@8.50; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.75; calves, $8.75@10.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600. Strong; top, $8.42½; bulk, $8.30@8.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 500. Strong; yearlings, $6.75@7.25; wethers, $5.50@6.00; lambs, $7.50@8.10; ewes, $5.25@5.80.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, March 4.—Butter, steady; creameries, 25@36c.

Eggs, weak; receipts, 17,260 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@17½c; refrigerator firsts, 14@15c; firsts, 15½c.

Potatoes, steady; receipts, 75 cars; Michigan, 45@47c; Minnesota, 44@45c; Wisconsin, 42@47c.

Poultry, strong; turkeys, dressed, 21c; chickens, alive, 16c; springs, 17c.

EDWARD D. WHITE.

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Who Administered the Inaugural Oath of Office to Woodrow Wilson.

Wants

WANTED Male Help

MEN, 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors. $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. ADDRESS 10, care of Gazette.

WANTED—Man and wife with horse and small capital to rent ranch 40 acres, under cultivation; a good proposition; a fine layout to build up a dairy plant. Call at 29 North Pine, Colorado Springs, for particulars.

YOUNG MAN, BE A BARBER—I can teach you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly and furnish tools. I give you actual shop work and you keep half the receipts. Write me for catalogue. A. Moler, Pres. Moler College, Denver, Colo.

CAL. representative wanted; no canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., V-838 Garden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENT wanted, must be experienced and well recommended. Call after 5 p. m. 517 N. Wahsatch.

CARPENTER work wanted in exchange for merchandise. 216 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Common labor in exchange for mdse. 216 N. Tejon.

SAVE money. 120 N. Nevada. Hair cut, 15c; shave, 10c.

WANTED Female Help

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; one who has practical experience in general office work; salary, $30 per month, including board, room and laundry. K-47, Gazette.

MRS. HENDERSON, 122 E. Kiowa, furnishes experienced help, with references, both male and female.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—45 First National Bank Bldg. Mrs. Rhind. Phone Main 1405.

NEAT, young or middle-aged American woman, to keep house for two; good home; moderate wages. K-45, Gaz.

WANTED AGENTS

AGENTS—Do you want a clean, honest, high-class business selling high-class hosiery, underwear and sweaters exclusively in your community? Sold only through representatives direct to wearers. Straightforward business, quality merchandise, liberal commissions and our hearty co-operation; good income assured; reputable agents investigate. Write R. & S. Supply Co., 21 Catherine St., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED Situations

WANTED—Situation general housework; good cook. Address Hulda Groencke, 811 N. Cedar.

HOUSEKEEPING or cooking wanted by capable, trustworthy woman; references. Room 35, Rex hotel.

CARPENTER work; portable garages; tent and poultry houses for sale. 524 S. Pikes Peak.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wants half day work; morning preferred; best references. Address K-34, Gazette.

WANTED—A place for general housework. Call at 306 W. Dale.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
429 Hagerman Building.

WANTED Miscellaneous

WANTED—Lace curtains to launder, 25c pair. Called for and delivered. Mrs. A. H. Matthieus, 515 Main St., Roswell. Phone Red 472.

WATCH these columns daily for the best of loan opportunities. A. C. Williams, with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

$300 AT 7 PER CENT, secured by well improved real estate. A. C. Williams with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

WANTED—Good, second-hand loom; flying shuttle preferred. Box 106, Fountain, Colo.

HIGHEST prices for 2nd-hand clothing, shoes. 18 E. Huerfano. Ph. 535.

ASH pits cleaned, baggage hauled, job work done. Phone Main 1004.

SAFETY blades sharpened. Sun Drug Co. and Fiedler's cigar store.

WANTED—To exchange dentistry for printing. Phone Main 918.

WANTED To Rent Houses

WANTED—Modern, 5-room cottage, unfurnished; on or near Tejon car, north. Address K-46, Gazette.

MONEY WANTED

IS YOUR MONEY EARNING 7 PER CENT?

The best security on earth is real estate. I constantly have demands for loans on real estate. Watch these columns for opportunities to loan money. A. C. Williams, with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

REMEMBER the name, Smith, when you have fine furniture to move or prepare for shipping; every business excels in some particular line; this is the work; we are prepared to please the most exacting. Phone 100. SMITH'S STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.

STORAGE place for valuable parcels, in fire-proof vaults; will rent whole vault. Lieberman and Kapsch, Independence Bldg.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

We have some very rare bargains in used cars. Call and see them at The G. W. Blake Auto Co.

FOR SALE RANCHES

RANCH FOR RENT OR SALE.

To responsible tenant, 240-acre ranch on the Divide; very good house and barn; well with windmill; land fenced and cross fenced; farming land averages 45 bushels barley to acre; good pasture with live water for stock. See owner, 201 Mining Exchange Bldg. between 9 and 1 any morning.

FOR SALE—160 A. of improved land, eastern El Paso Co. 1847 Colo. Ave.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

FOR light housekeeping, modern tent cottages, 3 rooms, furnished, with water inside, gas, electric lights, etc. Idlewild Colony. Inquire 309½ Colorado Bldg.

3-ROOM tent cottages, Idlewild Colony, 105 Cheyenne road, under new management, fully furnished, toilets, electric lights, gas. Call or phone Main 1993.

4-ROOM mod. house; 18th St., west side. Apply Kennebec Hotel. Phone Main 1781.

FULLY modern 7-room house on car line in Ivywild $25. Call No. 5 Cheyenne Blvd.

FOR RENT Furnished or unfurnished, the best 18-room house on P. P. Ave. 506 E. P. P. Ave.

3-ROOM COTTAGE. $15.00 PER MONTH. 15 S. WAHSATCH AVE.

3-ROOM brick cottage, nicely furnished, rent reasonable. Apply 521 E. Bijou.

3-ROOM house, furnished, bath, gas; close in. 532 E. Kiowa.

4-ROOM, furn. cottage, with garden; cheap to right party. 120 S. Tejon.

5-ROOM flat, modern except heat. 19 E. Boulder.

ONE 2 and one 3-room cottage. 426 E. Platte. Phone 974.

HEATED, modern flat, 4 rooms, bath, nice sleeping porch. 326 E. Yampa.

LARGE, 3-room cottage; furnished and clean. 1011 N. Wahsatch.

BOARD AND ROOMS

DOUGHTY RANCH, Husted, Colo.; 20 minutes from Colorado Springs, on D. & R. G. and Santa Fe R. R.; excellent location; every convenience; bath (hot and cold); telephone; daily mail; good table, plenty fresh eggs and milk. Phone or write.

SUNNY rooms; fine sleeping porches; nourishing meals; reasonable. Home cafe. Also fine housekeeping rooms. 1719 Wood Ave.

MRS. OLSAN.

MISS HURST.
108 E. Boulder.

MISS HORTON.
428 North Weber street.

WESTOVER—Large south room, with first-class board. Phone 746.

WANTED BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—By woman with child, board and room in exchange for work; small wages. Write K-48, Gaz.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

Any amount, lowest rates; no delay; fire, life, accident, burglary, plate glass, liability insurance, surety bonds. Agent Prudential Insurance company.

W. W. WILLIAMSON

Rooms 40 and 41, First National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 476.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Colorado Springs real estate and patented ranches in amounts consistent with the security offered. No delay, as loans are made in our office.

THE STATE REALTY COMPANY
First National Bank Building.

MONEY to loan on household goods, pianos, horses, cattle and all other chattel goods; also to men of permanent employment on their promissory notes, at low rates and easy terms. 303 Colorado Building. Phone 2850.

PRIVATE LOANS — On furniture, pianos, watches, diamonds, horses, cattle, or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. C. W. Bohannon, Room 1, 109½ N. Tejon. Phone 2121.

WANT $200 at 7 per cent, secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. A. C. Williams, with Sun Realty Co., 23½ N. Tejon.

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, H. H. goods, cattle, autos; lowest rates; no delays. See us. 31 Bank Bldg.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

RED BREEDERS, ATTENTION! Owing to continued poor health, will sell off my flock of R. C. Rhode Island Reds, consisting of my prize winners and many good breeders.

Pen 1—Eight prize winning yearling hens, scoring from 91 to 94½, mated to a large, dark, rich red cockerel from Owen Farms. Price $25.00.

Pen 2—Six very fine colored pullets, mated to a 2-year-old cock, which was never beaten in the showroom, taking first as cockerel and first as cock. Price $15.00.

Pen 3—Eight yearling hens, mated to a very rich red cockerel. Price $15.00.

Pens 4, 5 and 6—Utility stock; eight yearling hens, mated to three March hatched cockerels. Price $10.00.

Pens 7 and 8—Ten pullets, mated to two yearling cocks. Price $12.00.

Pen 9—Twelve off-colored pullets and yearling cock. Price $10.00.

One cockerel, $2.00. Any male bird is worth what I ask for the pen.

100-egg incubator, if taken by Monday, $5.00.

JNO. ELSTON, 420 S. El Paso St.

FOR SALE—Incubators and brooders; Pit Game chickens. For sale or rent, chicken ranch. 1307 Grant. Black 834.

FOR SALE—Nearly new 100-egg Mandy Lee incubator, $8. Phone M. 2606.

OLD TRUSTY incubator and brooder. Apply Mining Exchange cigar stand.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

Drs. J. P. Givens & Laura Givens, graduates under Dr. A. T. Still, founder of osteopathy. Office over Busy Corner.

DR. CONWAY, Still's graduate, post-graduate work under specialists. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg.

I LEFT for the east Feb. 21; will be gone 1 month. Dr. G. W. Pauly.

MISCELLANEOUS

WALL PAPER; paper hanging; cheapest and best in town. Michael. Phone Main 2762. 1227 E. Boulder St.

Wants

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

1815 N. El Paso, new bungalow $20.00
708 S. Cascade 5 rooms, bath 15.00
1221 E. Boulder 5 rooms, bath 12.00
913 N. Cedar, cottage, barn 20.00
111 W. Mill, 4 rooms, pantry 8.00
2027 N. Weber, 8 rooms 15.00
HAHN, 212 E. Columbia. Phone 1775.

3-ROOM tent cottages, Idlewild Colony, 105 Cheyenne Road, under new management, fully furnished, toilets, electric lights, gas. Call or phone Main 1993.

8-ROOM house, 2 baths, sleeping porch; strictly modern suitable for 2 families. 430 E. Willamette. Inquire 521 N. Weber.

2 HOUSES, 4 rooms and bath; modern except heat; located at 414 S. Tejon and 416, in rear. Apply 17 N. Tejon.

5 ROOM, fully modern cottage, after March 10. HOT WATER HEAT. 1418 N. Royer. Inquire 30 W. Clarke at Pendire.

COZY 4-room bungalow, with sleeping porch, modern throughout. 511 E. Yampa.

FIVE-ROOM house, barns, chicken yard; rent $25. W. Costello. Call 418 S. Conejos.

4-ROOM, modern cottage, 2519 N. Nevada. Inquire of Mr. Livermore, care of Kaufman's.

4 ROOMS, fully modern, $20.00. 809 E. High. Wm. Gray, 26 Independence Bldg.

UNFURNISHED apartment. 114 E. St. Vrain St. Phone 1674.

NEW six-room bungalow; fully modern, $32 per month. 1340 N. Wahsatch.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See janitor or phone 745.

7 ROOMS, modern. 816 E. Kiowa. Phone 2910.

10-ROOM, modern; sleeping porch. 1424 N. Nevada. Call 727 N. Nevada.

4-ROOM house, 107 N. El Paso, $9.00. Inquire, 109, next door.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

YOUR money refunded if Pratts Animal Regulator does not improve your stock in 30 days. Satisfaction. Test it with one or more. Soldomridge Grain Co., 108 S. Tejon St.

AUCTION SALE—Horses, wagons, harness, cows, etc., Tuesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock. If you have anything to sell, call or phone Main 98. Alamo Livery, 19 E. Cucharas.

LIVESTOCK bought and sold on commission; some good values in work stock and vehicles. Office, Room 20 Midland Blk. Ph. 1897. W. W. Mosher.

FIVE teams for sale. 603 W. Huerfano. Phone Main 722.

TO TRADE

A SNAP FOR SOMEONE

I have an 11-room, also a 14-room, strictly modern houses, valued at $13,000, in 500 block north. There is an incumbrance of $5,500 against these houses; can run as long as wanted. The owner wants nice 5 or 6-room house for the above equity. Someone is going to get a good deal. Why not you?

ORA CHAPPELL, AGENT
Room 22 Midland Block.

A QUARTER section of wheat and grass land; 7 miles from a good town, in Wells Co., North Dakota; for a small residence in good part of the city, near car line. Write K-4, Gazette.

35-35 RIFLE for 12-guage Winchester pump shotgun. Address H-98, Gaz.

TRADE $490 equity in 4-room cottage. What have you? Address G-58, Gaz.

PAINTING & PAPERING

PAINTING and papering; rooms calcimined $3. Phones M. 318; M. 3657-W.

Massage and Manicure

MME. C. SCHRADER, scientific massage parlors; Swedish movements; moved to 311-2 Hagerman Bldg.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD furniture; cook stove; Singer machine; 2 sanitary couches; window tent. 1616 Washington.

HIGH-GRADE furniture for sale; leaving town; no sickness. 414 S. Tejon.

REMEMBER our carpet store when in need of rugs. 821 E. Pikes Peak.

Watch and Clock Repairing

Watches cleaned, 50c; main spring, 50c; clocks called for and delivered at reasonable prices; work guaranteed. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT—Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette Building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A WEBER Parlor Grand; fine condition; $350.00. Knight-Campbell's, 122 N. Tejon.

SEE our bargains in slightly used pianos; Knight-Campbell's, 122 N. Tejon.

For Sale Rooming Houses

FOR SALE—Good rooming house, cheap; must leave town. Write K-14, Gazette.

BATHS

MOOREFIELD'S sulphur steam baths, 75c; 9 for $5.00. Main 1056. 324½ N. Tejon.

MINES AND MINING

WANTED—From the owner, mining proposition; placer; give careful description and proposition in first letter. Box 519, Edmond, Okla.

PERSONAL

DETECTIVE service and collection agency. We know our business. P. O. Box 313.

Wants

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS
Hotel Ormonde, 19 S. Cascade. Steam-heated rooms, hot and cold water. Special rates by week or month. Permanent guests. Phone 938.

FOR RENT—Lower floor of house, nicely furnished for housekeeping; furnace, coal and gas ranges; call from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. 517 N. Nevada, or Gardner Shoe Co.

THE SAVOY
Elegant rooms, single or suites, with or without sleeping porches, garage, fine grounds, one block north of Antlers hotel. T. W. Bijou.

NICE sunny rooms on second floor, sleeping porches, housekeeping rooms on third floor. 611 N. Cascade. Phone 4-6-6.

HOUSEKEEPING tent cottages, 1 or 2 rooms with toilet, electric lights, gas, water inside. Idlewild Colony. Inquire 309½ Colorado Bldg.

MODERN room and sleeping porch; one healthy person; $10 month. Phone 1668.

SUITE, housekeeping rooms, modern; private kitchen, with gas range. 3-3 E. Boulder.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, single or en suite, also 1-room cottage, in rear. 21 S. Corona.

MODERN 3-room flat, sleeping porch; very complete, reasonable. 507 N. Tejon.

4-ROOM apartment, completely furnished, first floor, east front. Call Sunday or evenings. 1418 N. Corona.

2 NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, strictly modern. 422 E. Pikes Peak.

ROOMS, single or en suite.
6 Boulder Crescent.

NICE rooms for gentlemen, very reasonable. 116 E. Boulder.

TWO nice, light housekeeping rooms, on 1st floor. 516 N. Tejon. Main 2066.

TWO or four-room flat; modern; heat, light furnished; north. Phone 2188.

LARGE front room, with alcove. 36 W. Bijou.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping. 229 S. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, modern. 6 E. Willamette.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Dairy herd; pedigree Holstein bull and about 12 yearling Holstein heifers. Also TO RENT dairy ranch, 200 acres, with good summer range; 20 miles north of Colorado Springs; excellent railway service. Address K-5, Gazette.

GOOD loans for sale; $5,500.00 at 8 per cent, $5,500.00 at 7 per cent, $3,000.00 at 7 per cent, $250.00 at 10 per cent. W. W. Williamson, 40 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

NEARLY new freight elevator; also interior fittings and doors for 14x14 refrigerator, suitable for meat market. Call Main 1998.

SEWING machines, all makes, $5 and up; rented, $1.50 mo.; cleaned and adjusted, $1. Guaranteed. Chase Sewing Machine Co., 305 S. Tejon. Phone 2031.

FOR SALE, $350—Nearly new handsome mahogany case upright piano; if sold before March 6, will take $180 cash. Apply Postoffice Box 56, City.

1912 7-H. P. EXCELSIOR; 1912 7 h.-p. Harley-Davidson; A-1 condition; cheap for cash buyer. Stratton Motor Co.

PHONE Main 887 for printing, every description. Star Printing Co., 329 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Boy's wheel, "Yale," 21-inch frame; coaster brake. 706 W. Pikes Peak.

SPLENDID make upright piano; good condition; $75. J. D. Hiltbrand, 125½ N. Tejon.

GOOD, square piano; must sell immediately, at your own price. J. D. Hiltbrand, 125½ N. Tejon.

NEW Standard typewriter, $54.50; $3.00 cash, $3.00 per month; none better. Dr. M. Hook, Colorado City.

FINE Mathushek Grand piano, only slightly used; must be sold; any reasonable offer takes it. Write K-9, Gaz.

$550 HIGH-GRADE upright piano, if sold in few days, $275. Call south door, 1203 N. Tejon, 12 to 2.

FOR RENT—Piano.
Address K-38, Gazette.

FOR SALE or trade, new player piano. A. B. C., Gazette.

LAWN manure and soil, per load, $1.50. Phone 722. 603 W. Huerfano.

FRESH cow for sale; young; $85.00. 218 E. Lowell.

COTTAGE tent at 15 E. Dale. Call 723 N. Tejon. Phone 2562.

LAWN manure, black and pulverized fine. Phone M. 3291. $1.00 load.

SPLIT kindling, $1.50 per wagon load; 5 large sacks kindling, $1. Phone 2141.

PIANO for sale, good tone, upright; only $85 cash. P. O. Box 58, City.

FOR RENT RANCHES

FARM FOR RENT.

Farm of 170 acres, near Colorado Springs; 80 acres under cultivation, well improved, will only rent to one who will buy team, tools and feed now on farm. Will rent for cash or grain rent. P. O. Box 237.

For Sale or Exchange

WANT TEXAS LAND

A 6-room house, with summer kitchen; modern except heat; price, $2,500; clear. Owner wants small tract near Houston, Tex.

ORA CHAPPELL
Room 22 Midland Block.

I MATCH trades, any state. List your exchange with me. "It's worth your while." R. J. Seaman (Exchange Specialist), First National Bank Building.

HOMESTEAD relinquishment, cheap if taken at once. Address K-6, Gaz.

Wants

FOR SALE Real Estate

IF YOU WANT

to buy a home for just about half what it is worth see me at once for I have three or four that must be sold regardless of price. Don't put it off another day. Just call and see me today.

ORA CHAPPELL
22 Midland Block

FOR SALE

Bungalow, new, never been occupied, you get all there is in it, has 6 rooms including sun parlor or sleeping porch, hot water heat, grate in parlor, fine gas range in kitchen; in fact, it is modern in every respect; large basement, with furnace room, laundry and store room, located in the north part of the city, on street car line; full 50x190 ft. lot, facing east, cement walks around the house; and, in fact, we can make an attractive price for a quick turn, and can give terms if desired. We will be glad to tell you all about it if you will call on us.

A. B. Williams & Co.
Phone 1260. 113 N. Tejon St.

THE BIRDS ARE SINGING IN THE TREES AROUND THIS BUNGALOW

6 rooms, modern; fireplace; sleeping porch; sun porches; living room 13x23; large grounds, 100x400 feet, creek running through the place, fed by springs; garage and outbuildings; all kinds of flowering shrubs and shade trees; one block to car line; $6,500.00 is way below cost, but the owner has moved away and wants to sell. Will you offer $5,000.00?

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
113 N. Tejon St. Phone 1260.

FOR SALE

A 5-room NEW bungalow; fully modern, with hot water heat; full-sized cement basement, corner lot; all material used in the house was selected by owner, and nothing but the highest grade being used. Owner must leave this week for a lower altitude; will sell at a bargain, and will give good terms.

INTERSTATE INV. & REALTY CO.
22 Midland Block.

FOR A LITTLE DOWN AND A LITTLE EACH MONTH

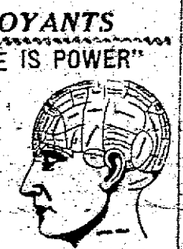
You can buy this 5-room bungalow at a bargain; located N. E.; might consider clear trade for first payment. K-30, Gazette.

SNAPS in real estate. A few choice scattered quarters for sale at a bargain in Kit Carson county, if taken at once for cash. Other land joining selling at double the price, on terms. Write A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo., for further description.

TWO strictly modern bungalows, just being completed; 5 rooms; sun parlor, sleeping porch; hot water heat; very reasonable; terms to suit. 2112 and 2116 N. Tejon. See owner there, or phone 1844.

CLAIRVOYANTS

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"
CONSULT THE
FAMOUS
PSYCHIC
SEER
AND
HEALER
ALEXANDER ST. CLAIRE, PH. D.



If you are ill in mind or body. If you are in doubt or trouble, unhappy or unsuccessful, no matter what the nature or cause of your illness or difficulties may be, call on this gifted man—he will help you or take no pay. His advice and help is always absolutely reliable.

Consultation hours: 10 to 11 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 8. Rooms 206 and 207 Hagerman Bldg. Free New Thought reading room open to the public.

SPIRITUAL meeting, Sunday evenings, room 51, National hotel, Colo. City. Mrs. Wheeler. Advice given on all matters, especially mining matters. Hours, 1 to 8 p. m.

FOUND

FOUND—Bicycle. Owner call, identify same. 228 Cheyenne Ave., block High school.

[illegible] Springs Co[illegible] to by the Allied [illegible] Trades council because it [illegible] now but [illegible] of the Allied Building [illegible] in all the [illegible]

Wants

LOST

LOST—[illegible] Feb. [illegible] between [illegible] and Postoffice [illegible] Finder please return to [illegible] Reward for return to Gazette.

LOST—A gold bar pin in money, two $20 bills and one $10 bill. Finder keep $20 for return of pin to Gazette.

LOST—Small black purse, containing $12.25 and key, probably on Sixth between Cascade and Nevada. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Between Busy Corner and P. O. 30 [illegible] and strings and [illegible] 2 [illegible] Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Black purse containing $[illegible] in silver, between Kauffman's store and Monument St. [illegible] or Cascade. Return to Gazette.

CUFFLINKS taken from Y. M. C. A. Friday evening. Finder please return to Colons Corner, or Postal Telegraph. Reward.

BUCKLE—White enamel and gold. Lost on Saturday night, between Opera house and Lorraine Apts. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—Between 14th St. and Beirne (Capitol Studio) morning, leather suitcase. Please return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—In or near Burns theater, March 1, a pair of diamond and pearl bowknot pin. Return Gazette. Liberal reward.

LOST—Several weeks ago, on way to Country club, antique bead handbag. Return Gazette. Liberal reward.

BROWN alligator folding pocketbook; money, receipts, handkerchief, personal cards. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—This gold chain with small pin, Saturday night. Reward if returned to Gazette.

BROWN fox muff, between Santa Fe depot and Busy Corner. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—1432 N. Tejon and 1700 N. Royer, small, open-face, silver watch. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—$5.00, bet. 200 E. Platte block or on N. Tejon, about 8:25 a. m. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Fox terrier, male dog, white and black spots on head and tail. Return 612 E. Columbia. Reward.

LOST—Stromberg carburetor, No. 4; type B; probably in north end. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—On Fountain road, artificial arm. Reward if returned to Gazette.

SMALL [illegible] Reward at Gazette.

THREE keys, one Yale, one flat and door key. Return this office.

GIRLS' black tennis slippers. Reward at Gazette.

WATERMAN fountain pen, No. 12. Reward at Gazette.

BOY'S black fur glove, on Tejon car from Ivywild. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $8; in business section. Reward, this office.

LOST—Pair gentleman's nose glasses. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MIDWEST OIL COMPANY.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED: That the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MIDWEST OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, room 515 Exchange National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Thursday, the 6th day of March, 1913, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Directors, of considering and passing upon the conduct of the business of the corporation since the last annual meeting of the stockholders and for the transaction of all business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will close March 5, and will reopen the day following the final adjournment of the meeting.

O. H. SHOLP,
President.
J. L. WARREN,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 6, 1913.

To the Stockholders of The C. K. & N. Mining Company:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The C. K. & N. Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 211, Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1913, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of the said Company to serve for the ensuing year, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will close for this meeting at 4:00 p. m. on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913.

K. MACDERMID,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND

The second dividend of 1¾ per cent on the Preferred Stock of THE INTERMOUNTAIN RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY will be paid March 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28, 1913.

Books for transfer of stock will be closed from March 1, to March 6, 1913, both dates inclusive.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to stockholders.

E. C. VAN DIEST,
President.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE COURT.

Suffolk, ss.

To David Kidney, Anna Kelley and James Kelley, and all others interested in the estate of Mary Kidney, late of Boston, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, Francis R. Boyd, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court for allowance the first account of his administration on said estate and application has been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the third day of April, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said account should not be allowed and distribution made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once each week for three successive weeks in the Boston Daily Post and The Gazette, newspapers published in said Boston and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, respectively, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing postpaid a copy hereof to the last known address of said David Kidney, Anna Kelley and James Kelley, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, BENJAMIN CHAMPNEY, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirteen.

ARTHUR W. DOLAN, Register.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALERT GOLD MINING COMPANY

At the real estate of The Alert Gold Mining Company has heretofore been sold under foreclosure of Deed of Trust and conveyed to a new Colorado corporation called THE ELMOHAR MINING COMPANY. Stockholders of The Alert Gold Mining Company are entitled to stock in THE ELMOHAR MINING COMPANY before the first day of May 1913, by applying to Mr. K. Mackenzie Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and paying their proportionate share of the debts of the old Company.

Mr. Mackenzie will give full information concerning the matter upon application.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS

I, Chas. Chapman, City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, hereby certify that the following petition for amendment to the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs was presented to the City Council on March 1, 1913, and that same was duly certified to the said Council on March 1, 1913, as containing more than 5 per cent of the total vote cast for all candidates for Governor in the City of Colorado Springs at an election held in said City on November 5, 1912; and that Council by resolution instructed the City Clerk to place said question upon the official ballot to be used at the election to be held in said City on April 1, 1913, in order that the qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs may cast their votes for or against said amendment, which amendment is as follows, to-wit:

A PROPOSAL TO AMEND PARAGRAPH (D) RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, OF SECTION 85 OF ARTICLE XIII OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS:

That paragraph (d) of Section 85 of Article XIII of the Charter of the City of Colorado Springs, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

(d) On the eleventh day preceding any municipal election, except the second general municipal election, the clerk shall deliver to the registration committee of each precinct the proper registration list, and on the tenth day preceding any election, except the second general municipal election, thus to be held, or if that day be a legal holiday or a Sunday, then on the succeeding day, the registration committee for each precinct shall sit from nine o'clock a. m. until nine o'clock p. m. at some suitable place within the precinct to be provided by the Clerk, and shall place on said registration lists the names of all qualified electors of that precinct who are not registered and who shall present themselves for registration and comply with the requirements prescribed by the general registration laws of the state.

That this amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of May, A. D. 1913.

COPPER QUOTATIONS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	4	4½
Alaska G. M.	13¾	13⅞
Ahmeek	87½	88
American Zinc	29⅞	30
Arizona Commercial	3⅞	3⅞
Butte and London	28	32
Butte and Superior	32	32¼
Calumet and Arizona	63¾	64
Calumet & Hecla	470	475
Centennial	15	15½
C. O. D.	...	7
Copper Range	46½	46¾
Daly West	3½	4
Davis Daly	1	1½
East Butte	13½	13¾
El Paso Con.	5⅞	6
Ely Cons	15	15¼
Franklin	6⅞	7
Giroux Cons.	3	3½
Goldfield Florence	50	52
Granby	62½	63
Greene Cananea Cons.	8½	8¾
Indiana	13¾	14
Iron Blossom	130	135
Isle Royale	25	25½
Lake Copper	16½	16¾
Mohawk	51	51½
Nevada Hills	1⅛	1¼
New Baltic	87	94
North Butte	27½	28
Nipissing	8⅞	9
Ohio Copper	64	69
Old Dominion	49	50
Osceola	89	90
Pond Creek	23½	23¾
Quincy	69	69½
Ray Central	2⅜	2
Shannon	11¼	11½
Shattuck	25	25½
Sioux Cons.	3	5
Superior Copper	30	30¼
Superior and Boston	3½	4
Tamarack	30	30¾
Tuloroa	50	75
United Fruit	172	173½
United Verde Ext.	70	72
Wolverine	67	68

BOND LIST

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Atchison general 4s	97	97½
do convertible 5s	101½	102½
Armour 4½s	90¼	90¾
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	97	97½
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94¾	95
do Illinois 4s	96	97
do general 4s	94¾	95
Central Pacific first 4s	94½	95
Chicago Ry. 5s	99¼	99½
C., R. I. & P. refund. 4s	87⅛	87½
do coll. trust 4s	63½	64
Colo. Southern first 4s	92¾	93
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	87	89
Missouri Pacific 4s	69	70
So. Pac. first refund 4s	92	92½
do collateral 4s	...	95¾
Southern Railway 4s	77¾	78
Union Pacific first 4s	98½	98¾
do convertible 4s	94	94¾
do refunding 4s	93	93½
U. S. S. cor. sink. fund 5s	100½	100¾
U. S. 2s registered	100¾	101
U. S. 2s coupons	100¾	101¾
U. S. 3s registered	102½	103½
U. S. 3s coupons	102½	103¼
U. S. 4s registered	113½	114
U. S. 4s coupons	113⅞	114¾
Wabash first 4s	61	62
Western Union 4½s	94	94¼

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, March 4.—Prime mercantile paper, 5@5¼ per cent.

Bar silver, 59⅞c.

Mexican dollars, 48c.

Agricultural education will form an important section of the International Congress of Agriculture at Ghent, Belgium, in June.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Forecast: Colorado—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slightly colder in east portion Wednesday.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	29
Temperature at 12 m.	44
Temperature at 6 p. m.	44
Maximum temperature	44
Minimum temperature	27
Mean temperature	36
Max. bar. pres., inches	24.19
Min. bar. pres., inches	24.02
Mean vel. of wind per hour	4
Max. vel. of wind per hour	14
Relative humidity at noon	31
Dew point at noon	16
Precipitation in inches	trace

CITY BRIEFS

FOR quick service, call Quick Delivery. Phones Main 2000 and 3000. Adv.

MISS SAHM'S art course begins today 10:45 a. m. Palmer Hall, Room 27. Adv.

THE Boosters will meet at room 12, Chamber of Commerce building, Thursday night at 7:30 p. m. Adv.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage license was issued yesterday to Herbert Frazier, aged 27, and Miss Mary Jefferies, 22, both of Colorado Springs.

THE ONLY FIREPROOF GARAGE in this city charges the same or less for storage, repairs, supplies and vulcanizing. Call and see. The G. W. Blake Auto Co. Adv.

Mr. Ora Chappell has just closed a deal, transferring the property known as the John Peterson bungalow, 740 E. Kiowa, to Mrs. Josephine Hutchenson; consideration, $4,000 cash. Adv.

W. O. W. MASKED BALL at Simpson's hall, March 17. Fink's orchestra; $5 for best costume, $2.50 for most comic. Tickets $1.00, extra ladies 25c. Adv.

A RECITAL will be given in Asbury M. E. church, Thursday evening, March 6, by Miss Evelyn Lewis, reader; assisted by E. Earle Faber, tenor, and Miss Ella Threlkell, contralto. Adv.

AUTO PATROL HERE—The new automobile police patrol and ambulance has been delivered to the police and will be put into service in a few days. The machine cost $1,800. It can be used as an ambulance and will accommodate a dozen prisoners.

PETITION REDRAFTED—A redraft of the ordinance to compel the Santa Fe railroad to build an undercrossing at Cucharas street was completed yesterday morning by City Attorney McKesson. The petition will be put out again, in order to bring the matter before the people at the second election, April 15. The first ordinance was defective.

HURT IN FALL ON STREET—James F. Judd, 912 South Cascade avenue, fell on the corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets, late last night, striking his head on the curbing with such force as to render him unconscious. He was taken to St. Francis hospital for treatment.

LEGISLATURE PASSES FEW BILLS ON SECOND READING

DENVER, March 4.—The senate tonight passed on second reading the Burris full train crew bill, amended so that an extra brakeman would be compulsory only when the train consisted of 35 cars.

The senate also passed the Robinson women's minimum wage bill on second reading. The bill provides for a commission to arbitrate between a woman and her employer in wage disputes.

The corporation committee of the house attempted to hold a meeting tonight to consider the public utilities bill. Only four members were present at the meeting and it is was adjourned.

Gloucester, Mass., has six parent-teacher associations formed within the past three years, all working to make a bond of cooperation between parents and the schools.

POCKET VETO IS USED BY TAFT ON SEAMAN'S BILL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although President Taft exercised the pocket veto in expressing disapproval of the seamen's servitude bill, he left with congress a short memorandum giving his views of the measure. The memorandum said:

"This bill is so important and conflicts in its operation with the treaty obligations of the United States and in its possible friction with the commerce of foreign countries that in the short time I have had since it has been presented to me, I do not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of allowing it to become a law."

Th bill was designed to improve conditions of labor and living in the American merchant marine and to abolish involuntary servitude of seamen.

SETTLE GOVT. CASE AGAINST PACKERS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The government's $1,000,000 claim against Chicago packers and others for taxes alleged due on colored oleomargarine sold as uncolored was compromised today by Secretary MacVeagh for $102,000. A spirited controversy surrounded these cases. United States District Judge Landis started a grand jury investigation which later was suspended pending the treasury department's action. The house committee on expenditures in the treasury department also inquired into the subject.

The compromise was made, it is explained here, because the government had no evidence to sustain the $1,000,000 claim. One hundred and two thousand dollars, it is added, was all the government could hope to get even through litigation. The treasury held that a test case was impracticable because it could not be decided for two or three years, and in any event the government could not expect to sustain anything approaching its maximum claim.

FUNERAL FOR RELATIVE AS MARSHALL INAUGURATED

QUINCY, Ill., March 4.—At almost the same time that Vice President Thomas R. Marshall was inaugurated today, funeral services were conducted for one of his nearest relatives at La Grange, Mo., 10 miles north of this place, the boyhood home of Mr. Marshall. It was the funeral of Miss Callie Marshall, aged 77, a cousin, who died at Duncan, Okla., last Saturday.

George Wentz, Philadelphia, recently broke his back. Surgeons successfully repaired it with silver wire.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our thanks to our neighbors and friends and also to Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M., for their kindness in the recent illness and death of our beloved father.

SARAH E. LAHUE.
M. C. LAHUE.
MR. AND MRS. G. L. TEASON.